

Dimitrov Cables

Mooney: One Of America's Finest Sons

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, March 12.—George Dimitrov, general secretary of the Communist International, has cabled condolences on the death of Tom Mooney to his brother John and called the labor hero "one of the finest sons of the great American people."

"The bright memory of Tom Mooney," Dimitrov said, "will be an inspiration to all now engaged in life and death struggle against Hitlerism."

The text of the cable, dated March 10 and made public today, follows:
"Please accept my heartfelt condolences on the death of your brother Tom Mooney."

"In Tom Mooney we lost one of the finest sons of the great American people whose life was devoted to prolonged struggle for liberty and justice for the common people from whose ranks he came."

"But Tom Mooney belonged not only to America. His indomitable spirit and courage, his great example of a steadfast fighter, found response in the hearts of all progressive men and women the world over."

"Now when all freedom-loving peoples, rallied around the mighty coalition of the United States of America, Great Britain and the United Soviet Socialist Republics, are engaged in a life and death struggle against the criminal forces of Hitlerism, the bright memory of Tom Mooney will inspire them to still greater and more determined joint efforts to bring about a speedy victory over Hitler's fascist hordes."

"The successful free peoples of the world will enshrine in their annals the name of Tom Mooney alongside the names of many noble heroes who gave their lives in the great historic struggle for the liberty, progress and happiness of humanity."

BOOST OUTPUT FOR ATTACK-KNOX

Drive in Plants Vital, Leaders Warn Nation

OUTLINE PLANS

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox called today on the workers and managers of American industry to do their part in changing the war from defense to offense.

Knox's statement was one of a series of high government officials, including Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Sidney Hillman, Director of the War Production Board's Labor Division, which were made public today.

These statements were incorporated in the official plan book of the production drive which was made public by WPB Chief Donald Nelson.

SUGGESTIONS TO COMMITTEES
The plan book contained detailed suggestions and instructions to the joint management-labor production committees which are now being set up in war production plants throughout the country.

"The production drive is 'not a publicity campaign' or a short-term drive and 'will continue for the duration,' the plan book said.

"It is a joint effort on the part of government, management and labor to increase and accelerate the production of war material starting today and continuing until complete victory has been won by the United Nations."

In his statement which was included in the plan book, Knox said: "The quicker this war changes from defense to offense, the quicker we win it, the more of our sailors and soldiers are going to come back to America alive."

"For these simple reasons, I believe that the importance and the imperative of the production drive cannot be overemphasized."

Secretary Stimson said that the army considers "this production drive the most important civilian project in America today."

"Every day, every hour gained in speeding weapons to our men means hundreds and thousands of lives saved."

Admiral Emory Land, Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, pointed out that this "is a war of transportation in which men, material and equipment must be carried over great distances."

"All this places a tremendous responsibility upon the men and women in America's factories and shipyards. Victory is up to them."

Hillman said in his statement: "We of labor have a supreme responsibility in this production war. American labor knows what is at stake for this nation, for all free men, and for all mankind."

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Unions Win Jobs for Negroes in War Plants

WASHINGTON, March 12.—An increasing awareness of their responsibility for integrating Negro workers into war production is being shown by local labor unions in various parts of the country, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, today told Sidney Hillman, WPB Labor Division Director.

Dr. Weaver cited typical examples of union cooperation.
In the Inglewood, Calif., plant of the North American Aviation, several of the 220 Negro janitors were assigned to cadmium plating and an upgrading program was instituted after the executive committee of Local 887, UAW-CIO, requested the management to "give the colored personnel in this plant equal consideration for production work on the basis of their qualifications."

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SIDESWIPES

by del



"Here's some splendid talent for your committee, Mr. Dies—he's being sued for plagiarism."

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

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A Voice Against National Unity

• Turn to page 6 for today's leading editorial on the Dies Committee.

Boston Irish Rap Fascist Fr. Curran

• Bostonians condemn scheduled appearance of fascist Fr. Curran at March 17 celebration of Evacuation Day.—Story on page 3.

Southern Leaders Hit Poll Tax At Hearing

Labor to Present United Front for Pepper Bill Today

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, March 12.—From the very centers of the poll-tax ridden states of the South came leading citizens from all walks of life to tell the Senate today that the poll-tax is a blot upon American democracy.

"Go back to Washington and tell President Roosevelt that we want to be part of the United States."

That's the way the Southern workers and farmers feel about the poll-tax. Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, CIO Public Relations representative in the South testified today at the opening hearing on the Pepper anti-poll-tax measure, S. 1286.

An array of prominent Southern individuals appeared before the Senate Judiciary Sub-committee conducting the hearings to charge that the poll-tax was a deliberate device to keep power in the hands of a few people in eight Southern states and urge that it be abolished by Congress.

SOUTHERNERS TESTIFY
Heading the day's witnesses was Jennings Perry, associate editor of the Nashville Tennessean. He was followed by Silliman Evans, publisher of the Tennesseean, Miss Mason, Moss Plunkett of the Southern Election Reform League, Mrs. Sherwood Anderson of the YWCA, and other residents of Southern poll-tax states.

Listening intently to all the witnesses were Senators C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Warren R. Austin of Vermont.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, sponsor of the measure, which calls for abolition of the poll-tax in all federal elections, introduced each witness and took an active part in the day's proceedings. He had previously appeared before the committee on July 19, 1941, in behalf of his bill.

Tomorrow, representatives of the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, will add labor's voice in support of the measure. Among those scheduled to testify are President William Green, Julius G. Lohrman of the Brotherhoods; Yelverton Cowherd, CIO Regional Director in Alabama; and spokesmen for the United Mine Workers.

Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, will appear before the committee on Saturday, followed by representatives of Negro organizations and other groups.

Senator O'Mahoney stated today that all those who wish to testify will be given a chance to do so before the hearings adjourn.

Originally scheduled to last only four days, it is understood here that the hearings might be prolonged if

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Bulletin

Tanker Sunk In Caribbean

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—The Navy Department announced tonight that a medium sized U. S. tanker has been torpedoed in the Caribbean area.
The name of the ship was not disclosed.

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Browder's Home Town CIO Wants Him Free

YONKERS, N. Y., March 12.—The Westchester County CIO Council, whose headquarters are here, unanimously adopted a resolution urging freedom for Earl Browder. The resolution received special prominence in Yonkers newspapers in as much as Yonkers is Browder's home town.

was announced yesterday by the Citizens' Committee, to Free Browder.

The Congress, backed by scores of prominent trade union leaders and outstanding public figures, will be

(Continued on Page 5)



O.K. Says This Employer: Ernest Robinson

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Fairchild Aviation Corp., one of the large firms on war work, shown as he addressed a joint meeting of employers and shop stewards of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. He praised highly the union's program for joint management-labor production councils.

Sitting at his right is Robert A. Draght, works manager of Fairchild's; on his left is Edward Stewart, secretary-treasurer of the U.E.'s Dist. 4, a worker of American Gas Accumulator whom the Daily Worker interviewed.

Labor-Management: What Two Shops Did

Joint Committees Boost Production at Phelps-Dodge and American Gas

By George Morris

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 12.—Some of the most successful experiences with joint management-labor plant committee to stimulate war production, has turned up in this city in factories under contract with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

Joint committees are functioning at the large Phelps-Dodge Corp. plant and at American Gas Accumulator, both on vital war work.

Edward Stewart, secretary-treasurer of Dist. 4, U. E., a worker at American Gas Accumulator, takes particular pride in telling that the joint committee in his plant has been the first in New Jersey and has proven its value long before Pearl Harbor.

BIG INCREASE
As a result, he pointed out, production has increased manifold in the recent period—far beyond the three-fold increase in workers to the present 300.

The plant turns out numerous products for war equipment—mobile flood lights for the army and navy, landing lights for aircraft, portable flood lights, air route beacons, road reflector signs, acet gas operated

marine signals and many kindred products.

The chief reason for success, Stewart said, is the mutual confidence between the company and union

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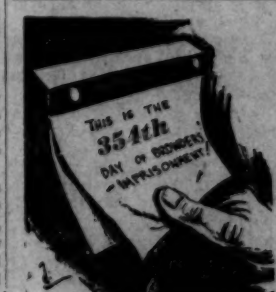
Writers, Educators In Plea for Browder

Seventeen additional well-known educators, writers and artists have appealed to President Roosevelt for the release of Earl Browder, it was announced yesterday by the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder.

They are Dudley Nichols, author; Prof. Roger S. Loomis, Columbia University; Prof. Bernard F. Reiss, Hunter College; Evelyn Howard, Johns Hopkins; Prof. James Luther Adams, Meadville Theological School; John Wesley, author; Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, New York University; Virginia Scott, editor and author; Clara Weatherwax, author; Bernard J. Stern, sociologist and author; M. Levi, University of Michigan; A. Archib-Costa, City College; Aaron T. Goodelman, sculptor; Prof. George T. Renner, Columbia University; G. B. Lal, scientist; and Martha Brammcombe, University of Chicago.

Dreiser Backs March 28 Congress
Theodore Dreiser, dean of American writers, has joined the long list of prominent sponsors of the national Free Browder Congress, it

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Red Army Tightens Ring About Rzhev

Three German Divisions Shattered, 12,000 Casualties Inflicted

LONDON, March 12 (UP).—The Red Army was reported tonight to have nearly completed encirclement of Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow and closest remaining German penetration toward the Soviet capital.

A force of Germans comparable to that surrounded at Staraya Russa in the northeast—said to number more than 100,000—was believed cut off at Rzhev.

(Unconfirmed reports reaching here said that a great Soviet offensive had been opened by Marshal Semyon Timoshenko in the Ukraine aimed at Kharkov, Stalin and Taganrog. The reports said that as many as 90 divisions—1,500,000 men—were involved in the Red Army drive.)

Radio Moscow reported that a crack German division—the 290th Infantry which had fought in many European campaigns—had been virtually wiped out on the Russian front.

A Radio Moscow communiqué said tonight that Soviet troops today conducted offensives against the front "on several sectors of the enemy, covering several inhabited localities."

"The enemy suffered heavy losses in men and war material," the communiqué said.

Earlier Soviet reports had indicated Timoshenko's men were pounding at the gates of Kharkov, second city of the Ukraine, and Taganrog, by-passed anchor at the southern end of the battle line on the Sea of Azov.

The Moscow Radio announced that in the last month the Red Army, in a frontwide offensive inflicting "enormous" casualties on the Germans, had recaptured 63 communities and slaughtered 40,000 enemy officers and men.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said the Red Army had found evidence that Adolf Hitler was rapidly using up his supply of reserves. It said a great mobilization occurred throughout the Reich in January, thrusting into service especially workers in a gamble at the expense of its support on the home front.

The shattering of three German divisions in the last few days was reported by the Soviet Radio, which said the enemy lost 12,000 men.

"Tightening its noose around the Germans, the Red Army was reported to have recaptured 11 more strong points including regional centers, killing "thousands" of enemy troops.

Dispatches from the Southern Front reported strong German counter-attacks, some supported by tanks, but said the Soviet advance continued and one unit killed 2,000 Germans in the last few days.

The Soviet High Command announced that in one southern sector the Red Army routed the 457th Regiment of the 28th German Division, taking many prisoners and considerable booty.

Planes of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, joining in operations against Axis forces in the Crimea, carried out several raids on enemy airbases, a communiqué said. Direct bomb hits destroyed 18 German planes at one place and damaged ten more.

Willy Kryen, captured member of the 168th German Artillery Regiment, reported that in the last two months his division had lost nearly 70 per cent of its effective and the companies now average 50 men each.

The Red Army reported earlier today that in a tremendous offensive on the Kalinin Front northwest of Moscow the Soviet fighters killed 49,700 German officers and men and recaptured 161 localities between Feb. 5 and March 8.

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Toledano Here on Anti-Axis Unity

U. S. SUBMARINES SINK FOUR JAPANESE SHIPS

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Australians Hit 13 Vessels Off New Guinea

MIDWAY HOLDS

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—An American submarine—attacking boldly in Japan's "front yard"—has sunk four enemy ships, the Navy reported today in a communiqué which also gave the cheering news that Midway Island still stands.

The daring submarine foray, directed at the root of the long Japanese supply lines to the South Pacific, accounted for three enemy freighters and a passenger-cargo ship. It was the third time within two months that U. S. submarines had struck in Japanese home waters.

Disclosure that Midway still fights on was contained in a terse account of action in the Central Pacific theater, relating that four U. S. fighter planes based on that island shot down one of two big Japanese seaplanes west of Midway on March 10.

This was the first official word about Midway since Jan. 29 when the Navy announced two enemy submarines had appeared off the island with the intention of shelling it, but were driven off by artillery fire.

The successful submarine thrust raised to 88 the number of Japanese ships sunk by American forces since start of the war. In all 149 enemy vessels have been sunk or crippled by Americans.

American submarines now are known to have sunk at least eight enemy craft in Japanese home waters. Previous successes in that area were announced Jan. 17, when a single submarine sank three merchant ships off Tokyo Bay and on Feb. 19 when a 3,600-ton ship was sunk in the East China Sea.

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Stop Food Trains to Nazis, Cry French Women



Road from Moscow: As the German armies in Russia retreated steadily before the advancing forces, they abandoned large quantities of equipment, some of it because bitterly cold weather stalled motors. Red Army infantrymen, top, pass an abandoned German big gun and a cavalryman rides past a ditched Nazi tank, below.

Trained Soviet Troops Are Ready for Spring Action

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, March 12.—On Nov. 6, 1941, on the eve of the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution and when the German fascist hordes stood at the gates of Moscow placing the capital in imminent danger, Stalin in his speech at the anniversary meeting of the Moscow Soviet of Deputies, summarized the results of the first four and a half months of the German Soviet war.

Among other things, Stalin stated that there was no doubt that as the result of the first few months of the war, Germany whose manpower was beginning to dwindle had grown far weaker than the Soviet Union whose reserves were only beginning to develop space. Three and a half months have elapsed since Stalin's speech, three and a half months during which heavy blows were inflicted on the Hitlerite troops.

They were compelled to leave Rostov-on-Don; they were ousted from Kalinin, Kerch, Tikhvin, Yelets and from a number of other Soviet towns and hundreds of inhabited points.

The whole of Moscow and the Tula region is completely liberated from fascists and the Red Army continues to advance.

SOVIET RESERVES

Parallel with all this, new reserves of troops have been undergoing training in the rear. In all weather, be it blizzards or frosts, intensive work is underway day and night in the country's military training camps.

Besides theoretical training of "recruits," practical and tactical methods fully adapted to modern warfare occupy the main place in the training of the men. A great part of the day is spent in rifle practice among the different arms, at special courses for commanders, or study of Soviet weapons or those captured from the enemy.

In the evenings, lectures are delivered on wartime political or tactical subjects in which the Red Army commanders are well versed or detailed study is made of operations carried out during the day, the shortcomings and mistakes committed coming in for the necessary criticism.

In the evenings the Red Army men, together with their commanders, organize discussion circles at which the men gather around the newspapers and interpret the latest news from the battlefield, the internal life of the Soviet Union and the international situation.

In one of the other rooms a group of Red Army men may be found drawing up a new wallpaper for their platoon, company or battalion. The bulletin board carrying the latest communiqué of Soviet Information Bureau is usually the center of keen interest.

WAR TRAINING

The nights are frequently interrupted by "alarms." Within a few minutes all arms are ready to set out on the march. The night marches of platoons or companies organized across the snow-covered fields, forests or mountains, incur the Red Army men to camp life at the front and to arduous night marches.

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

Camouflaged camp fires are started out in the open where ambushes are laid and trenches dug; infantrymen, detachments of machine-gunners, build dugouts, Red Army signal men lay telephone lines, etc. Every arm goes in for specific training. The airman does not lag behind. Night bombers and scouting planes reconnoiter the terrain in search of camouflaged fortifications and practice destroying "enemy" troops.

Parachute troops practice night landings behind the "enemy" lines. Matters do not always run smoothly what with vigilant parachute hunters out to prevent the parachutists from blowing up the intended railway line or station and thus upsetting the plans to land in the "enemy's rear."

ASSAULT ACTION

Once the Red Army men have mastered their course of training and skillfully handle different weapons, theoretical training gives way to tactical outdoor practice. Trenches, machine gun nests and dugouts which cover the camp in a dense network, serve as the best means for checking on the fighting ability of the men. This network is built by the Red Army men under expert guidance in order to train men on how to handle an infantry spade under enemy fire lying down or crouching on their knees.

Particular emphasis is laid on assault action. These tactics are first carried out in small subdivisions, platoons or companies and afterwards in bigger troop units ending in offensive operations on a neighboring reserve army situated several kilometers away.

During long day marches, units move across trackless terrain. But once on the road, they encounter "enemy" planes, tank units and trench mortar troops, come up against machine gun nests, artillery positions, mined fields and ambushes which have to be stormed and destroyed.

Owing to the fact that a majority of commanders and commissars at the head of reserve troops have already seen action in the present war and are therefore well acquainted with conditions at the front and with the tactics of German troops, they are able to impart to the Red Army during their training, the necessary knowledge of different methods of warfare needed on the battlefield.

MOVE UP TO FRONT

Many of the Red Army men and commanders who underwent military training in the camps of reserve troops have already replaced units operating at the front where they proved that they had full command of the necessary knowledge and experience to engage in decisive battle against the fascist troops.

The overwhelming mass of these troops who have undergone excellent training and are armed with modern military technique, are ready to go into battle in the spring. Hitlerite fascism is placing its hopes on the forthcoming spring offensive, and trying to muster new regiments and divisions to press into

decisive action against the Red Army.

The Red Army and Soviet people know that the fascist enemy is still strong and well armed, that heavy and bloody encounters still lie ahead. But it is evident from statements of scores of German soldiers taken prisoner within the last few weeks on different sectors of the front and who saw no more than two weeks of action at the most, that matters are in a sorry plight regarding the German reserves.

Many of the German army units which only until recently were still stationed in France and other occupied countries and which were to take part in the spring offensive have already been pressed into line in order to check the breakthrough of the Red Army.

This means that Hitlerite fascism has lost many of its picked units and has been compelled to draw upon its reserves.

This circumstance will play a decisive role in the coming battles. However, the outcome of the Red Army's battle against German fascism as Stalin pointed out in his order of the day on the Red Army's 24th anniversary, Feb. 23, will be decided by constantly operating factors: the stability of the rear, the morale of the army, the number and quality of divisions, the army's armaments, the organizational abilities of its commanders.

Anybody even slightly acquainted with the Soviet Union and the Red Army will have to admit that the land of socialism and its armed forces hold the upper hand on all these points.

New Naval Head Likes Title of Kernan Book

Three ranking heads of America's armed forces—Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations; Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps; and Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army—have in the past two days made emphatic declarations for out and out offensive warfare by the United States.

Admiral King, speaking at a press conference in Washington yesterday, promised that the Navy will take the offensive against the country's enemies.

He referred to Lieut. Col. W. F. Kernan's current book, "Defense Will Not Win the War," and said that although he has not yet read it he subscribes completely to the title.

"We have got to have more warships, more planes, more guns, more of everything," Admiral King said.

ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE

In Miami Beach yesterday Gen. Arnold declared that only "an immediate and all-out offensive" by the United States can achieve victory.

"Planes sitting on the ground in the United States," he declared, "are not winning the war."

Demonstrations in Many Cities Stir Freedom Fight

HOLD PAY STRIKES

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, March 12.—Four hundred million francs a day is the appalling price paid by the French people for the maintenance of the armies of the Nazi invaders.

The best that French soil can yield and the finest products of French labor go to the Germans and are carried away to the Reich in thousands of trains.

Butter, eggs, grain, sugar, meat, milk, fats, vegetables, fruit, wine—these are but part of the long list of products which were so abundant in France before but of which Frenchmen today are deprived.

Mothers see their infants die of hunger while the occupation troops thrive on the best that the soil can produce.

The situation is now getting worse. The Vichy government is constrained to admit that for these two years France has been living on accumulated stocks and that these are running low.

What will French women do when these stocks are exhausted, what will happen to their children?

WOMEN DEMONSTRATE

The women of France are determined not to let themselves be starved to death and to save their children from that fate. They have resolved that Hitler shall not exterminate the French people.

Southern France was the scene of imposing demonstrations in February and the women took an active part in them. At Cote and Montpellier as well as other towns where the food shortage was particularly acute, the population came out on the streets in protest against the dispatch of food trains for Germany.

For days they had unchallenged control of the streets and compelled the local authorities to increase the rations.

Similar demonstrations were held in several other French cities. In some towns there were women's demonstrations demanding coal to heat their homes.

French homes are cold and French railroads lack fuel for French coal is sent to Germany to keep Hitler's war industries running. At Amiens and several other towns women came out en masse with shovels, bags and filled them with coal at the local depots. The authorities were powerless.

Strikes were carried out at several factories with women taking an active part. In the important textile center of Lille, women downed tools and succeeded in winning a pay raise. But the French women do not allow themselves to be deceived by wage concessions. They have no intentions of working for the Hitler bandits who kill their children and exterminate their people.

The French women have great fighting traditions to live up to. They have contributed much to the cause of liberty and progress. They were in the van of the battle in the French revolution; they won victory along with their courage in the war of 1870 against the German invaders and during the Paris Commune.

Everywhere the French women have fought for the greatness of their country and today again find them in the frontlines of patriots waging an intrepid battle for bread and national liberation.

France's womanhood is fighting for the return of their sons and husbands languishing in German prison camps. They are fighting for bread for their families, for milk for their children.

Their forces will swell and their demonstrations will spread to every corner of fighting France.



Comfort for War Orphan: Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is shown with a shy newcomer to an orphanage in Chungking. Mme. Chiang supervises the care of 30,000 homeless waifs aided by funds raised by the United China Relief.

Brazilians Condemn Axis Ship Sinkings

Government Decrees Confiscation of Part of Axis Funds in Retaliation

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 12 (UP).—A crowd of Brazilians, enraged over the Axis sinkings of Brazilian merchant ships, stoned a German-owned photographic establishment, the Casa Lochner, today and attacked the manager when he emerged to protest.

The demonstration, the first since the Axis sinking of Brazilian ships began on Feb. 15, followed today's promulgation of a decree confiscating a substantial portion of Axis funds in Brazilian banks and Axis real estate and other property in retaliation for the sinkings.

The crowd gathered in front of the store at noon. They threw stones at the windows and shouted: "Down with Germany! Viva Brazil!"

A decree by President Getulio Vargas said that the confiscation of Axis funds "is in retaliation for attacks on Brazilian property and

loss of life of Brazilian citizens."

Four Brazilian ships have been torpedoed and sunk and a fifth is reported missing.

The decree provides that 10 per cent of Axis deposits up to 20 contos (about \$1,000) be confiscated, 20 per cent between 20 and 100 contos and 30 per cent of deposits over 100 contos be confiscated and held to the account of the government in the Bank of Brazil.

The decree also obliges Axis nationals to hand over to the government similar percentages of the value of their other properties such as real estate, merchandise, and the like.

U.S. Subs Sink 4 Tokio Ships, Australians 13

Midway Island Holds; Invasion Fleet Battered Off New Guinea

(Continued from Page 1)

New Guinea, as well as invasion ships in nearby waters.

The Australian press, however, dwelling on the gravity of the menace, shunned any claims that the New Guinea invasion force had been shattered.

Government officials said still heavier and more destructive blows would be struck by the Royal Australian Air Force "when the time comes," in hope of dislocating Japanese concentrations threatening Port Moresby, 330 miles across Torres Strait from the mainland.

(Japanese Imperial Headquarters admitted in a Tokyo broadcast that in New Guinea landing operations nine ships were sunk, damaged or run aground. The communiqué said that two requisitioned vessels and one military transport were either sunk or forced aground, and one cruiser, two destroyers and three other requisitioned ships were slightly damaged.)

It was generally regarded by Australians as apparent that the Japanese were striving to make Port Moresby, 160 miles across the narrow finger of eastern New Guinea from Salamaua, the main base for an assault on Northeastern Australia.

Chinese Mass To Defend Burma

CHUNGKING, March 12 (UP).—Crack, hardened Chinese armies, holding the left wing of the Allied defense line in Burma, and an estimated 50,000 Japanese were reported squaring off today in the wilderness along the Thailand frontier for a supreme battle for Mandalay, the Burma Road and the route to India.

This looming battle for Upper Burma will be fought in the most difficult terrain in the world, a Chinese military spokesman said, and for the first time the full weight of China's fighting strength will be thrown into battle—not in defense of the homeland, but of British territory. So far, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops have limited their

activity in Burma to skirmishes near the Thai border.

The spokesman said the Japanese were reported to have massed one spearhead of 30,000 men at Chiang-mai, 75 miles within Thailand, for a thrust toward Toungoo, a key point on the Mandalay road, designed to cut off British troops moving up from South Burma. Another Japanese army, of 20,000 men including paratroopers, was believed concentrated at Chiang-shai, a short distance north, to attack toward the Burma Road terminus at Lashio. A vanguard of 6,000 Japanese was poised on the frontier to clear the way for either army.

Either direction of attack lay across the rugged Shan Mountains, rising from 3,000 to 6,000 feet and interspersed with jungles, and the Chinese were reported ready to meet either drive or both simultaneously.

Rangoon Burned For Two Days

MANDALAY, March 12 (UP).—Rangoon burned for two days after the British put the final torch to it last Saturday and smoke from countless fires billowed up 18,000 feet over the city, a British Army officer who was there said today. Great fires could be seen raging from points 40 miles outside the once-beautiful city.

The "scorched earth" policy was decided upon after the military decided Rangoon could not be held and that it must be utterly destroyed before the Japanese entered, he said.

The "zero hour" was 2 P. M. on Saturday. At that moment, great blasts shook the city as demolition squads touched off the fuses of explosives they had set in preparation for the city's destruction.

A large oil refinery a few miles outside Rangoon was demolished. Plans for its destruction, the officer said, were drawn up by a man who had seen Soviet authorities destroying their important industrial plants when the Germans were driving across the Ukraine.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF MARCH 11th)

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

American and Australian fliers mopped up seven Japanese ships at a number of points on the northern coast of New Guinea. This sounds very much like a logical continuation of the battles of Macassar Strait and the Sea of Java, that is, a preliminary to a new phase of the invasion, especially when coupled with the news that a Japanese armada has been sighted steaming toward Port Moresby on the southern coast of New Guinea. Australia is definitely in for an attack.

In Burma British forces are said to be preparing to give battle on their new line some 150 miles north of Rangoon.

The situation in the Indian Ocean looks dangerous. The name of Ceylon is mentioned in dispatches oftener and oftener and Mr. Welles has received "strong assurances" from the Vichy government that Madagascar would be "kept out of Axis control." This sounds ominous in view of the past record of Vichy. It would be so much safer to occupy the island instead of getting "assurances."

The German super-battleship "Admiral Tirpitz" was making her way north along the coast of Norway when she was attacked by British torpedo planes. The German battleship fled under cover of a smoke screen, but there does not seem to be any assurance that she did not continue her voyage the object of which is to raid the sea lanes to the Soviet ports of Murmansk and Archangel. A major naval struggle is bound to develop around the rump of the Scandinavian "hound" (remember, the Scandinavian Peninsula looks like a running hound on the map).

The lull on Luzon continues. In Africa, the Free French have staged a rather spectacular desert raid advancing to Temissa, 300 miles south of El Aghella. While not of primary importance, this small operation doubtless will distract the attention of part of Rommel's forces to the south of the Gulf of Sidra.

The correction in the Soviet communiqué tells a vivid story in a few words: early in March 83 German planes were destroyed instead of 30 as reported previously; among these 80 are 39 Junkers-52 transport planes. This enormous bag shows that the efforts of the Germans to reinforce their encircled troops by air are being frustrated.

There is a report emanating from London that Soviet troops have cut the highway Smolensk-Vyazma, thus completing the encirclement of the entire Ghatk-Vyazma area (which seemingly has also been sliced in two). There is nothing specific (as far as place names are concerned) to report from the other sectors and there will hardly be for several days because right now a very unspectacular operation is going on: several German key points are systematically being pounded to pulp with artillery. The blow of a meat-leaver may be more spectacular than the work of a grinder, but the latter does its job just as efficiently, even more so at times.

The Germans put out a new propaganda line which is quite amusing because of its complete "illiteracy." They say that the Russians have to rely on second hand troops made up of "pupils from Communist Party schools (non-existent), indolent Volga peasants (the Volga peasant is one of the most alert), nomads from the Caspian Sea (there are no nomads), wild and tough Siberians (that's pretty good; Siberians are certainly tough)." Mr. Gorbels must be sleeping and the very need for that sort of salvo is significant.

Izvestia Lays Attack On Von Papan to Nazis

Stresses Turkish-Soviet Friendship in Discussing Probe of Bombing

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, March 12.—There is "no doubt" that the perpetrators of the Ankara bombing allegedly directed against Nazi Ambassador Franz Von Papan "are from the Hitlerite camp," declared Izvestia this week in an editorial stressing the continued friendship of the Soviet people for the Turkish people.

The paper significantly recalled Von Papan's provocative activities in the United States during the First World War, and suggested that the investigation carried on by the Ankara police—which involved the detention of two Soviet citizens resident in Istanbul—produced results which were, to say the least, of doubtful usefulness to the Turkish government.

"This investigation," the Izvestia article stated, "announces the explosion to have been an 'attempt on the life of Von Papan, and the person who perished in the bombing explosion is described as an immigrant from Yugoslavia, a Bosnian Communist'."

"This type of communiqué, published as a result of the Ankara police investigation, suits the Hitlerites because it describes the person who died in the explosion as well as his fictitious accomplices as 'Communists.'"

"Simultaneously with this communiqué, the Turkish authorities undertook certain measures—clearly not prompted by Turkish interests—against some citizens and institutions in Istanbul. For no reason whatever the Istanbul police surrounded the Soviet consulate in the city, detained two Soviet employees for questioning, and in general created a strained atmosphere quite to the liking of the Hitlerites."

"It is to be hoped that the Turkish authorities will realize the impossibility of such actions toward the institutions and citizens of a friendly country, and will make every effort to expose the persons who by various provocative intrigues are encroaching on the peace and security of Turkey."

Izvestia then turned to the facts of history and exposes a certain shady deal in which Von Papan was involved.

"We don't doubt," the paper concludes, "that the persons really responsible for the Ankara provocation are from the Hitlerite camp, and they will be discovered just as there was discovered in Von Papan's baggage following his expulsion from America in 1915 a list of 126 German spies and diversionists who were financed and headed by this old provocateur."

"We also don't doubt at all that the genuine deep interests which link the people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the people of Turkey will gain the upper hand over these anti-Soviet intrigues."

Britain Cancels All Motoring For Pleasure

Ban Imposed on White Bread to Conserve Grain Stocks

LONDON, March 12 (UP).—Shaping the country toward a war effort on a total scale, the Government announced today that it would cancel the basic gasoline ration effective July 1, so as to end pleasure motoring, and that further restrictions would be imposed on horse-racing, greyhound racing and professional boxing.

Capt. Oliver Lytellton, recently named Minister of State for general supervision over production in the War Cabinet, was named for the revived Production Ministry post.

He will be chiefly responsible in behalf of the Cabinet for war production as a whole, it was announced.

It was announced that cancellation of the basic gasoline ration was intended to take all non-essential automobiles off the roads.

WHITE BREAD OUT

White bread will soon be displaced completely on the British table by "national wheatmeal bread," it was disclosed, coincident with drastic new penalties for "Black Market" operations, or food bootlegging.

To make more grain-carrying cargo space available for war uses, the milling ration of wheat will be increased from 75 to 85 per cent on March 23, Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, announced in the House of Lords.

After April 6, Woolton added, no baker may bake or sell white bread.

Bakers will be allowed to use only 25 per cent white flour in making the so-called wheatmeal bread after the milling ratio is increased, he said, and when present retail stocks are exhausted not even housewives who do their own baking will be able to purchase white flour.

Text of a Radio Address by Roy Hudson

largest organized group in American life, and the great trade union movement of the AFL and CIO is now, happily, working in a united manner for support of the war. Have not the workers then the duty to utilize the mighty instrument they have created as a means to help maintain national unity, to win the battle for production, and to help win the war? Thus the labor movement has great responsibilities which can be realized only if the American working class fully understands

The Communists, flesh and blood of the American working class share these duties. Millions can testify that such Americans as Earl Browder and William Z. Foster; Robert Minor and James Ford; Jack Johnstone, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Ella Bloor, long ago won their place in the ranks of organized labor. Today they lead the Communist Party in fulfilling its patriotic pledge to the Government and the President. That pledge is—"EVERYTHING FOR NATIONAL UNITY."

The alleged illegal work on the Flynn estate was done in three or four days and city cars traveled some 1,000 miles carrying the women and materials to and from the job, the Commissioner of Investigation said.

"It is perfectly clear," Kern said yesterday afternoon, "that if I had not released this story there never would have been a report issued from Herlander's office and there never would have been any public prosecution of the case, in my judgment."

Kern characterized the Herlander

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Green, Carey, Whitney Pledge War Unity at Labor Dinner

Labor-Management: What Two Shops Did

Joint Committees Boost Production at Phelps-Dodge and American Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

In the effort and the fact that the company has not been seeking to take an anti-union advantage in the present period. As a result a system of training has been developed in the shop which enables most workers to take a hand at several operations. There are no foremen in the shop. The key men in the shop simply get the work sheets and layout from the superintendent, and the union's men take care of it from then to the finish.

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE

It is this mutual confidence, requiring no overseers, that has resulted in a very high rate in production. There is no driving speed-up and scrap and spoilage is at an exceptionally low level, Stewart said.

Until Pearl Harbor the three management and three union representatives met monthly on production problems. Now the committee meets weekly.

"We solve our problems by putting the cards on the table," Stewart said.

Although the nature of the work requires a large percentage of skilled workers, the joint effort between the company and union, has made possible rapid training of new men, he explained.

To ally any thought that the union neglects the interest of its members as a result of such cooperation, Stewart sighted the plant contract as a "model" in the state—scales of wages among the highest, two weeks vacation, eight paid holidays yearly, time and one half for first two hours overtime, double time after, double time Sunday, cost of living adjustment, a bonus and other such provisions. A recent cost of living raise, coming shortly after a general increase was granted without dicker.

BUY \$75,000 IN BONDS

As an indication of the morale in the shop, Stewart cited the sale of \$75,000 in war bonds through the local credit union, about two-thirds of which was bought by the workers in the shop.

At the Phelps-Dodge plant where 3,000 are employed at copper wire and tubing for the Navy and Army, a committee of six from the union and three from the management, meets weekly.

Production rose considerably since Pearl Harbor. Much has been done

to cut down accidents through the joint effort and thereby valuable production time has also been conserved.

One incident which underscores the value of the joint committees occurred about the week of the Pearl Harbor attack. The truculent attitude of the tool shop foreman has been the cause of daily disputes and demoralization in the plant to a point where production was seriously affected. The company eventually fired the foreman, and turned to the union to suggest a man to replace him. The union took the matter up, but not from the standpoint of who ought to be rewarded with the job, but rather who would be best able to obtain a maximum of production.

The choice fell upon the secretary-treasurer of the local, despite the local's reluctance to lose his services for the union. Under the new supervision tool shop production immediately went up 25 per cent and has kept up the increase since.

In contrast to such boost for the production offensive, the U. E. points to other companies where union-hated takes precedence and as a consequence, production of conversion to war work lags.

The Walker-Turner Co. of Plainfield, N. J. is one example. The company manufacturing small tools for war plants, continues on a one-shift basis. The union's proposal for a joint committee and three shifts was flatly turned down. Refusing to bargain in good faith upon renewal of the contract, the company has ignored federal and state conciliation efforts and the recommendation of War Labor Board panels. Its case is coming before the full War Labor Board.

War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson's warning that "every idle machine works for Hitler" does not seem to move other managements of major companies.

The immense plants of General Electric and Westinghouse Manufacturing at Bloomfield, Newark and other parts of the state, are still hanging on to whatever war for civilian use they could make. The conversion program is still under way. The union is doing all in its power to help speed retraining. In the meantime, however, scarce metal that should go into arms, and time and energy, is going into non-defense production.

Join Hands At Greater N. Y. Fund Rally

Three top leaders of America's 11,000,000 organized workers stood together on one platform last night to pledge their unshakable unity to win the war against the Axis and to warn enemies of labor that they shall not rob the unions of their gains by taking advantage of the country's crisis.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; James B. Carey, secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and A. P. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, addressed the annual Labor Dinner of the Greater New York Fund at the Hotel Commodore.

Their addresses were broadcast over a national network.

GREEN ASSAILS SNIPERS

"Labor voluntarily gave up the right to strike for the duration of the war," Green said, but he reminded labor's enemies that "one of the great freedoms which labor is fighting to protect in this war is the right to strike."

"Frequently those who have talked loudest for national unity have been themselves guilty of conducting sniping campaigns which are destructive of unity. In recent months, labor has been the chief victim of such unmerited attacks," Green said.

"I say to you tonight that this must halt," he declared.

He also castigated "those who hate labor trying in Congress to abolish all the wage and hour standards established in the last half-century," as well as to freeze wages.

CAREY URGES VIGIL

Carey, who spoke on behalf of CIO President Philip Murray, said "we offer our complete cooperation to industry and government in the spirit of national unity. . . . But at the same time, our every concentration on winning the war demands that we be alert to the enemies of labor and democracy within our country. For these enemies of labor are also Hitler's friends, whether they realize it or not."

Carey stressed joint effort of all sections of labor with government and industry and said "we must take the offensive now, in every factory and every mill, to make possible a great world offensive on the battlefield to crush the Axis once and for all."

Whitney, referring to the other two speakers, said "we are not here tonight merely as three men, but as representatives of 11,000,000 organized American working men who are united in achieving one goal—the goal for which Colin Kelly, Jr. gave his life—the goal for which MacArthur's men are fighting in the foxholes of Bataan—the goal for which millions of men have died."

Whitney likewise denounced those who would strip labor of its rights and asked, "Is it possible that they are acting, unwittingly, as Axis agents?"

Present at the dinner were leaders of local unions representing 1,250,000 workers.

The Greater New York Fund is seeking \$5,000,000 to be distributed among 400 health and welfare agencies affiliated with it.

Robeson Dinner For Refugee Aid To Hear Reynolds

Quentin Reynolds, noted war correspondent, will speak at the Paul Robeson Dinner for anti-fascist refugees at the Hotel Biltmore, March 23, it was announced yesterday by Miss Dorothy Parker, chairman.

The dinner, which is under the joint auspices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee and the American Committee to Save Refugees, is the major effort in a campaign to provide transportation for anti-Axis refugees aboard Portuguese vessels. The committee already have paid deposits for the passage of 75 of these refugees who possess Mexican visas. The dinner proceeds will be used to complete passage payments and ameliorate suffering in Vichy concentration camps.

Reservations for the dinner at \$3.30 a cover may be made by writing to Miss Dorothy Parker, 423 Fourth Ave., or by telephoning MUrray Hill 3-0180.

Furniture Union Meets With 25 Firms On Output

Twenty-five manufacturers of the Parlor Furniture Association called to a conference by Local 76-B, United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, yesterday agreed to pool their machinery and resources into a solid unit for war production.

At a conference in Greif's restaurant, 10 Avenue A, at which Max Perlow, manager of 76-B, reported yesterday afternoon the question of converting the industry to war production was discussed.

A committee was elected to plan immediate conversion. It is headed by A. M. Peikus, secretary of the Parlor Furniture Association, Max Perlow and Harry Wein-



Celebration in Liberated Soviet Village: Residents of Argashi are shown above hugging Red Army men who drove the Germans out and restored freedom to them. Thousands of such villages have been recaptured by the Red Army in its offensive and such scenes have been repeated innumerable times.

Toledano Here for Anti-Axis Unity

Lists Objectives of Talks With CIO-AFL Leaders On Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

ers of Mexico are "doing their utmost" to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, whose fight against Nazism he described as "magnificent," and Mexico.

He said that the 4,000,000 members of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, the CTAL, feel that "the hour has arrived for the establishment of a genuine solidarity between organizations, political groups and institutions" in the Western Hemisphere.

This unity, Toledano said, would be "between all those forces and all men who in the Western Hemisphere work to free their people from the danger of fascism and to contribute to the liberation of all the world from the same menace."

The CTAL has affiliates in 13 Latin American countries.

WARNS OF AXIS AGENTS

Toledano warned that pro-Axis elements "are in a powerful conspiracy against the solidarity of the people of the United States with the people of Latin America."

"They are trying to make the war appear as a fight between the great powers in defense of private interests, in which the weak countries of Latin America have nothing either to win or lose."

He said that there has been a coalition in many countries between "the backward forces that have always opposed progress of the people" and the direct Nazi fifth column which operates in all the Latin American countries and works tirelessly and relentlessly.

One of the principal forms of Axis propaganda in Latin America, Toledano said, is the so-called Hispanic movement which tries to sever the ties between Latin America and the United States.

The Mexican labor leader said that Franco has organized Hispanic councils which are under the direction of a German general, General Franz von Faupel.

EXPOSES HISPANISM

Von Faupel is now in Dakar in French West Africa and Toledano hinted at the possibility that he is there to organize fifth column activities in Brazil.

Hispianism, Toledano said, "is nothing but a weapon concocted by Nazi propagandists against the United States and all the peoples of America for the benefit of fascism."

"I believe that a concept of Americanism exists in all of our peoples."

Unions Win Jobs for Negroes in War Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron, Ship Builders and Helpers has instructed its Wilmington, California, office "to clear colored applicants when properly referred to that office."

Representatives of both CIO and AFL local unions in Cleveland have formed a permanent organization to speed the employment of Negroes in automobile, aircraft accessories, electrical shops, packing houses and other war production fields in that city. Local union officers in each of these industries were called together recently by field representatives of the Negro employment and training branch.

NEGRO MACHINISTS

In Burbank, California, Lodge 727 of the International Association of Machinists has begun to initiate a number of the 300 Negro workers at the Lockheed-Vega plants into membership despite an IAM ritual which limits such membership to "qualified white machinists."

Local 92 of the International

Cloak Operator Local 117 Vote Is Close

In the elections of the Cloak Operators, Local 117, ILGWU the ticket headed by Joseph Boruchvitz last night appeared assured of a number of posts in the coming administration in a nip and tuck race.

As the votes were being compiled last night it appeared that Boruchvitz, candidate for manager, received about 200 votes below that of his opponent, Benjamin Kaplan, incumbent manager. The count still continued for Executive Board members.

Boruchvitz headed a ticket combining "left wing" forces and a number of groups including "right wing" supporters. He campaigned on a platform for an administration that would be representative of all elements in the union. The Boruchvitz forces nominated only a partial slate.

War Clothing Dispute Harms Labor Unity

Amalgamated - ILGWU Uniform Dispute Flares Up Again

The long-standing jurisdictional dispute between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union flared anew with added intensity yesterday as the issue of work on army uniforms developed.

Leaders of both unions exchanged sharp statements yesterday with the recent charges by a reactionary representative Engel of Michigan, that only shops under contract with the ACW are permitted to place bids the basis for the controversy.

The direct consequence of this jurisdictional controversy, in the present emergency that the ordinary dispute, as it divided two powerful unions whose influence is great, particularly among the Jewish and Italian American people.

BLAST ENGEL CHARGES

From Louis Holland and Joseph Cattalanoff, co-managers of the ACW Joint Board, came the demand for a Federal investigation to acquit the public with the facts in the controversy which Rep. Engel fanned into prominence. They presented figures showing that on such items as Army pants only 3 per cent went to ACW shops, although those shops are best supplied with skilled labor and equipment, to turn the work out.

Both of the ACW leaders declared that an impartial investigation "would expose the strange alliance of anti-union interests behind the clamor and innuendo now being directed at our union" and would establish that ACW shops are getting a far smaller share of the Army work than they should receive.

From the ILGWU a spokesman said the controversy arose over the same issue of the right of "manly style" shops under ILGWU contracts to turn out men's clothing. Shops employing a total of some 4,000 have been making uniforms, but the old OPM had stopped such further orders.

The ILGWU official said the union does not claim jurisdiction over uniforms but deems it unfair to place the unemployment burden caused by the war on ILGWU members and that "such practice not only creates unemployment among our members but also deprives the war effort of qualified workers and well-equipped shops."

Capture Nazi Airman

BOWMANVILLE, Ont. March 12 (UP).—Lieut. Edward Fleib, 27, one of two Nazi airmen who escaped from internment camp here last night, has been recaptured, camp authorities announced today.

Southern Leaders Hit Poll Tax At Hearing

Labor to Present United Front for Pepper Bill Today

(Continued from Page 1)

trade unions and other organizations asked to be heard in order to indicate the widespread public interest and support of the Pepper bill.

The National Committee to abolish the Poll Tax, which has been active in pushing the campaign for the measure, today called upon all organizations and individuals to write their Senators to support S. 1280 and ask their Congressmen to sign discharge petition No. 1 to bring H.R. 1024, the Geyer anti-poll tax bill, to a vote in the House.

Jennings Perry told the committee today the "poll tax has no place in our nation," and that "Congress has not only the power, but the obligation to act."

Pointing out that Section 4, Article 4 of the Constitution states that "the United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government," Perry declared that the eight Southern poll tax states could hardly be put under that description.

He added that under Section Two of the 14th amendment to the Constitution any state which denies or abridges the suffrage of its people can be made liable to limitation of its representation in the Federal Congress. And that if all other measures fail, this could be used against the poll tax states.

A DISGRACEFUL RECORD

Perry put into the record a very interesting chart which compared the percentage of eligible voters actually participating in elections in Kentucky and Tennessee, neighboring states with about the same population.

In 1922 the same percentage of eligible voters went to the polls in both states, and up until 1934, this situation existed.

However, in 1932 when Tennessee made the poll tax a requirement for voting, there was an immediate drop of 13 per cent in the number of voters and the percentage has steadily declined since then. Kentucky has no poll tax and its percentage has remained fairly stable.

"In the past 40 years," the Government of Tennessee has been a minority government. The participation of Tennessee in national government has been minority participation," Perry stated.

In 1940, 57 per cent of Kentucky's eligible voters cast their ballots, as compared with 30 per cent in Tennessee. It is estimated that only 400,000 people out of an eligible 1,800,000 vote in Tennessee.

"This is a crime committed against democracy in one American State—not in Czechoslovakia—in Tennessee, U. S. A.," Perry concluded.

POLL-TAX MACHINES

BILLIAM EVANS, publisher of the Nashville Tennessean and the Chicago Sun, told the Senators in pungent remarks how the poll tax is used to perpetuate certain groups in power, such as the Ed Crump Machine.

Stating that the "poll tax works in favor of a minority or group of minorities," Evans pointed out that "office holders, friends of office holders and organized groups" pay up the poll taxes and use the votes to keep their machine in power.

Miss Mason testified that since the South has the lowest purchasing power of any section of the country, the poll tax falls with "particular heaviness" on the Southern workers and farmers.

In addition she stated, the poll tax prevents workers from remedying their conditions since they have no control over state and local officials so the present situation is a "vicious cycle."

Moss Plunkett, Virginia attorney, declared that poll taxes are paid in a block in his state even though the law specifically prevents such a practice. Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, in behalf of the National YMCA, urged relief for the millions of disfranchised workers by the passage of the Pepper measure. Other witnesses were Frank McAllister of the Southern Workers Defense League, Mrs. Kate Stockton of Tennessee, and Mr. David George of Virginia.

While today's witnesses pointed out the undemocratic aspects of the poll tax, they did not point out the importance of eliminating the poll tax in connection with the war effort.

Observers here have called attention to the Southern toy block in Congress, which retains its position by means of the poll tax, as one of the most important obstacles to President Roosevelt's program in Congress, and that the Southern disfranchised masses could show there whole-hearted support of the war and increase their contributions if the tax were abolished.



GIFTS FOR RED ARMY: Chocolate received from Argentina for Soviet fighters is shown being packed for shipment to the front in the Soviet Union.

Fifth Column Linked to Attack on Negroes

Auto Union Head Urges Speed in Opening Detroit Houses

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 12.—Speaking before the Citizens' Committee of the Sojourner Truth Housing Project today, president R. J. Thomas of the United Auto Workers declared that he had called upon Mayor Jeffries and asked the Mayor to tell the people of Detroit "the true story of this struggle of the Negro people against a pack of fifth columnists."

"Mayor Jeffries was told by me today," he said, "that it is his duty to go to all the Detroit press and request them to print editorials on the need for law and order in relation to Negro defense workers' right to occupy the Sojourner Truth Housing Project."

Thomas offered to go on the radio to explain the facts and urge support of Negro occupation of these homes. He said Frank X. Martel of the AFL would do likewise. Thomas also volunteered to go before the Grand Jury now investigating the case and "tell them of the Nazi influence that seeks to keep Negro defense workers from getting the homes that are rightfully theirs."

DENOUNCES MOB RULE

"I denounce the idea," the auto leader said, "that mob rule should be used by these people, should be allowed to continue in this decisive war production city of ours."

He urged that the Catholic Archbishop Edward Mooney go on the radio and support the rights of Negro defense workers.

In a letter to U. S. Attorney John C. Lehr, Thomas offered eyewitness testimony of incitation to riot and violence by opponents of Negro occupancy.

"I have made a further study and investigation," he wrote, "of the factors involving the Sojourner Truth Housing Project. I am more convinced than ever that justice requires that the project be occupied by Negro workers who are in need of public housing."

The UAW head contradicted Congressman Tanagerius, who had said that the action to move Negroes into the houses was "Communist inspired" and that UAW members were against this move.

"I believe that Ku Klux Klan and Nazi-minded individuals, on the other hand, are involved in some of the opposition to Negro occupancy."

He pointed out that the Negroes were giving of life and limb to the democratic struggle and should not be denied their rights. Anyone who tries to do this should be held accountable to the law, he said.

Pennsylvania Edison Strike Is Averted

ALTOONA, Pa., March 12 (UP).—The intervention of the War Labor Board averted a strike scheduled to begin today at the Pennsylvania Edison Co., which supplies power to domestic consumers and defense industries in 10 central Pennsylvania counties.

Decision to call off the strike was announced last night by Harold J. Straub, national director of the union, on the request of the WLB, to which the dispute had been certified by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, pending efforts to reach a peaceful settlement.

250 Delegates Attend St. Louis Anti-Lynch Parley

Rev. Spofford Backs Browder Congress; Hails His 'Vanguard Fight for Justice'



DR. WILLIAM B. SPOFFORD

The Rev. William B. Spofford, executive secretary of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, said yesterday that "the release of Earl Browder from prison is a test of the sincerity of our professions of democracy and the freedoms it provides."

Mr. Spofford, "a tenth generation Yankee brought up in the tradition of civil liberties," has the same outspoken and courageous attitude toward what America stands for as had that other sturdy American minister—Littleberry Browder, the

great-grandfather of the secretary of the Communist Party.

"I still hold to the basic American position that a person can hold any political opinion he likes," he said.

Mr. Spofford is one of the sponsors of the National Free Browder Congress, to be held in New York City March 28-29.

"I do not see how anyone who claims to be a follower of Jesus can do anything but protest and do all in his power to right the injustice done to this outstanding anti-fascist," he told us yesterday.

The well-known minister who has mounted many a public platform to speak against fascism himself, recalled the brave record of Browder whom he termed "one of America's most courageous anti-fascists."

"Browder stood for a united front against fascism in the day of Munich and before," he emphasized. "He stood with the people against fascism and France in the Spanish war while others, who only now admit their mistake, were lined up on the other side of that bitter struggle."

Mr. Spofford also pointed to the

"home front activities" of Browder—to his untiring activity in behalf of the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney.

"In fact," the noted minister told us, "Browder was always to be found in the vanguard of the fight for justice, whether for nations or individuals. As with others before him, imprisonment has been his reward. But I fail to see how anyone who claims to be a follower of Jesus can do anything but protest and do all in his power to right this injustice. To do otherwise is to play the role of Pontius Pilate."

Negroes, Whites United at Parley in St. Louis

ACTS ON SIKESTON

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—The day a so-called "investigation" was opened in Benton, Mo., to whitewash the brutal Sikeston lynching of a Negro worker, Cleo Wright, a group of organizations representing 100,000 Negroes and whites gathered in this city to spur the national campaign for anti-lynching legislation as a means of strengthening national unity.

The 250 delegates attending the conference here represented St. Louis Negro organizations, CIO and AFL unions, churches, civic, social welfare and other groups.

The urgent need for renewed demands for anti-lynching legislation through Congress was seen in the fact that the Benton, Mo., investigation of the Sikeston lynching, as it opened before a Grand Jury, was prefaced by a remark by Circuit Judge J. C. McDowell that the jury should "not be influenced by demands elsewhere for drastic action."

At the St. Louis anti-lynch conference trade union delegates set the tone by stating that it was the duty of the white people of St. Louis to see that justice was done in the Sikeston lynching, and that the brutal incident should be used to waken the nation's consciousness of the need for national legislation.

UNIONISTS SPEAK OUT

Several trade union speakers made it clear that the labor movement realized the struggle of the Negroes for full citizenship was also the struggle of the labor movement to establish and protect democratic rights in order to weld the national unity which is needed to win the war.

A resolution calling for establishment of a continuation committee of 12 which would be broadly representative of both Negroes and whites and of labor as well as church and civic organizations to organize a confederation was passed unanimously.

Sidney R. Remond, president of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, presided.

A call for action by white people to stamp out lynching and win full democratic rights for the Negroes was made by the Rev. Oscar Johnson, pastor of the Third Baptist Church.

"There is a time," Rev. Johnson declared, "when patience is a virtue and there are times when impatience is necessary to assert that virtue. This is one of the latter."

"The Negroes have exerted the greatest patience and loyalty to their country. It is time the white people learned something from them and saw that attacks on Negroes are attacks on democracy."

David Grant, Negro assistant circuit attorney here, said that the Negro leaders were encouraged by the large number of white people present.

"The unity which is expressed nationally," Grant declared, "is now expressing itself concretely here in the efforts of white and Negroes to protect democratic rights."

Other speakers included the Rev. Sidney Sweet, dean of the Christ Cathedral, Dr. G. Cartwright of the Metropolitan Church Federation, William Sentner, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and Arthur Phillips, of the National Maritime Union.

Wool-for-War Sets Men's Style Pace

40 to 50 Million Pounds Will Be Saved by WPB Clothing Order

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The men and boys on the home front will get behind the guns with 40 to 50 million pounds of raw wool in line with wool-saving orders issued by the War Production Board.

The wool saved, which amounts to 26 per cent more suits and 16 per cent more overcoats, will clothe the men in the armed forces.

Army usage will set the pace in the only noticeable style revision—the elimination of cuffs. Military uniforms have long since abandoned cuffs.

Other style revisions will maintain the spirit of a war effort by eliminating frills and fancies which will save a good deal of wool even though an insignificant part of the male population will be affected.

MATERIALS SAVED

If you have a double-breasted suit you won't have a vest—and you don't need one. You will get a vest with a single-breasted suit. Coat lengths for suits will return to recent styles, before an extra three-fourths of an inch was added. Style trends were already turned in the direction of shorter overcoats. Overcoat lengths under WPB orders will be in keeping with this trend.

Exaggerated widths in overcoats are out. Likewise extra-wide trousers worn by only a few males. A list of extra-specials applying to only an insignificant number of men and boys will be put to better use. These include pleats, tucks, patch pockets, wool trouser belts, and fancy backs consisting of vents, belts, pleats, tucks, yokes, bellows, gussets.

The wool-saving order goes into effect for clothing manufacturers on March 30. As a result the War Production Board expects that an adequate supply of civilian clothing for 1942 will be assured.

Charge Discrimination On Luchenbach Lines

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—A charge of discrimination has been filed with the Fair Employment Practice Committee by Port Agent James Drury for the NMU, it was announced this week. The charge was placed against the Luckenbach Steamship Co. which refused to hire a Negro replacement for the engineer. The committee is investigating.

In two other cases the NMU has demanded and obtained jobs for Negroes, in spite of attempted discrimination by various companies.

Reuther said that although the 400 to 500 workers engaged in producing the mentioned replacement parts were aware that they were inviting loss of employment, they had requested General Motors to discontinue "wasting" the materials so badly needed in war production.

Writers, Educators In Plea for Browder

Appeal to President; Dreiser Backs Congress Here on March 28, 29

(Continued from Page 1)

held here on March 28, one year after Browder entered Atlanta Penitentiary.

Seven More Union Locals Urge Release

Seven more trade union locals and other organizations yesterday were reported by the Citizens Committee as on record for the freedom of Earl Browder. They are Local 1-7 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Bellingham, Wash.; the Domestic Workers Union, Local 149 of the Building Service Employees Union, New York; the Ladies Auxiliary of Local 14 of the International Woodworkers Union, Bellingham, Wash.; Labor's Non-Partisan League of Torrington, Conn.; the Spencer Cooperative Society of Van Etten, N. Y.; and Local 75 of the Newsboys Industrial Union, Los Angeles.

Four Detroit Unions Act for Browder

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 12.—Four large trade union locals, with a combined membership of more than 15,000 workers, this week went on record for the immediate release of Earl Browder.

Largest of the four is Briggs Local 212 of the United Auto Workers, CIO whose executive board unanimously adopted a resolution addressed to President Roosevelt.

The others are a local of the Packinghouse Workers Union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and a UAW local composed of workers employed in the Rinsed Mason Plant.

Local 65 Shop Sends Plea to FDR

Members of Local 65 of the Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union employed in the Monocraft Products Co. this week unanimously adopted a telegram to President Roosevelt urging the immediate release of Earl Browder.

The telegram said Browder's release "would create greater national unity and a blow to the appeasement forces which are hindering the war effort."

Illinois Furniture Local Asks Release

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 12.—Members of Local 707 of the United Furniture Workers Union, CIO, unanimously approved this week a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to free Earl Browder.

The action was in line with a recommendation by a recent mid-

Negro Elected To Browder Parley, 'Proud'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, March 12.—Kenneth Collins, president of the Agor local of the Packinghouse Workers Union, has been elected a delegate to the Free Browder Conference to be held in New York on March 28 and 29.

Mr. Collins, a Negro, in a statement to the Daily Worker, expressed his happiness and pride in having been elected a delegate. "As a Negro, I am particularly glad I have been honored by my union. I can now do something to help the man who has helped my people so much."

"The Free Browder Congress, in my opinion, is of vital importance to the people of the United States. The national welfare demands that so firm and able an anti-fascist as Earl Browder be free to take his rightful place in the struggle against the Axis which now engages the whole strength of our country. I consider my participation in the Free Browder Congress a part of my work for victory over the Axis."

West conference of the Furniture Workers Union that all locals request the President to extend executive clemency to the anti-fascist leader.

Rochester Attorney Writes to President

William H. Tumkins, prominent attorney and former Judge of the City Court in Rochester, N. Y., has written to President Roosevelt urging the freedom of Earl Browder. The Citizens Committee reported yesterday.

Dr. Soong Sees FDR on New Chinese Aid Route

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—Dr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Foreign Minister, said today after a conference with President Roosevelt that an "ambitious plan" for new transportation routes into China might permit shipment of larger quantities of war materials than were handled over the Burma Road.

Dr. Soong said he thought the new routes into China would be completed very soon.

'Case of Earl Browder' Out in 1/2 Million Copies

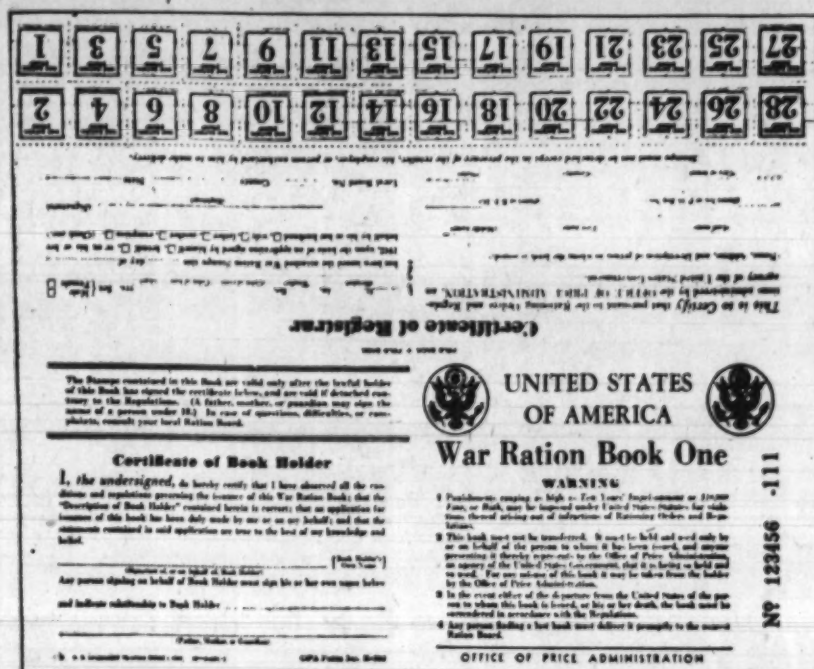
A first printing of half a million copies of the new mass one-cent pamphlet, 'The Case of Earl Browder: Why He Should Be Freed,' by Joseph North, has just been announced by the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, as part of its campaign to secure the maximum number of delegates to the National Free Browder Congress, to be held at Manhattan Center, New York, March 28-29.

The new pamphlet summarizes the facts in the case and the issues involved in it, and provides a vital account of Browder's great contributions and leadership in the fight of the American people against the forces of Hitler fascism. Reports just released indicate that every section of the country has ordered large quantities of the pamphlet for a whirlwind drive during the next two weeks to bring it to the attention of trade unions, mass organizations, church groups,

The Case of Earl Browder

Why He Should Be Freed

By Joseph North



Sugar Ration Book: Reproduced above is the war ration book being printed for distribution. Each stamp will be used to purchase sugar—the quantity still to be determined.

We Need Sugar Rationing: Here's How You Can Help

By Ernest Moorer

Although sugar rationing has been postponed for a short time, it won't be long before a member of your family will appear before some designated official, make a sworn statement of the quantity of sugar in your home and receive your family's copy of War Ration Book No. 1.

As this event approaches—the first time in the history of the United States that food rationing was ever attempted according to a nation-wide plan—the chances are that you will be doing a good deal of thinking about sugar.

You may wonder—let's hope not for long—whether sugar rationing is really necessary. You may even find "fault" in it. You may even find it necessary to answer a thoughtless or unpatriotic neighbor who grumbles that there is no sound reason for rationing.

At the outset let's state the proposition categorically: Sugar rationing is necessary. We will show you why in more detail later on, but for the moment it is sufficient to say that there just isn't enough sugar in the United States to meet domestic and industrial demand; there's not enough in sight from outside sources and therefore it must be rationed. If it isn't rationed somebody is going to get a lot more than their share. Somebody isn't going to get any.

Here are the figures: From all sources at home and abroad the United States has in sight from the 1942 crop of both beet and cane sugars 3,500,000 tons. Last year the United States consumed more than 7,500,000 tons. This makes an apparent deficiency of 2,000,000 tons. Actually the deficiency is more than that. The reason is that sugar is also an industrial raw material and war industry needs are increasing the demand for sugar and sugar raw materials. For instance large quantities of cane molasses are used in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Sugar is the basic raw material for the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

40% LESS SUGAR

Industrial consumption cut 1,000,000 tons into the total supply last year. This year industries are expected to require 1,500,000 tons.

In other words the actual shortage is 2,700,000 tons instead of 2,000,000 or, stated differently, we have got to get along on roughly 40 per cent less sugar than we used last year.

In times of shortage of any vital commodity there are two high crimes against society. They are hoarding and speculation. There has been a lot of talk about the former. There has not been enough talk about the latter.

Price Administrator Donald Henderson cited the rush of retail consumers about a month ago as proof of hoarding by some housewives. This was undoubtedly true. Those

who were guilty deserved the censure and if they falsify in their accounting of the sugar they have hidden when they get their ration books they may go to jail. They'll deserve that too.

But the fact is that there is another kind of hoarding about which responsible officials have said far too little and about which the big newspapers have been silent altogether. These hoarders are the big soft drink, whiskey and confection manufacturers.

SUGAR SPECULATORS

We cannot give the figures of the exact stocks these big corporations have on hand but the fact that they have them is proven by a New York broker's letter referred to in the March 2 issue of "In Fact." This broker's tip to speculators is to buy the stocks of those firms which have heavily stocked warehouses of sugar. The firms named are American Cacao, Canada Dry, Coca Cola, Hehr Corp., Pepsi Cola and William Wrigley.

The twin of the public enemy, the hoarder, is the speculator. Fortunately, the government has already put a powerful crimp in large-scale speculative operations by purchasing virtually the entire Cuban sugar crop for 1942.

BUY CUBA CROP

Cuba will produce approximately 4,000,000 tons of sugar in 1942. It is the largest source of American sugar. When the government purchased the Cuban crop at 2.65 cents per pound in Cuba that effectively froze the world wholesale price at near that figure. The government bought 3,800,000 tons of Cuba's sugar, which leaves only 200,000 tons lying around for speculative operations.

The rest part of this story is that a lot of people who tried to speculate on sugar through the usual channels got caught when the government bought Cuba's sugar and now stand to make a substantial loss. In other words, anticipating sharp and immediate price increases, they bought sugar for more than the 2.65 price for which it was sold to the government.

These speculators have two options: To unload now and take their loss or to hang on in the hope that sugar will eventually rise sharply, meanwhile paying warehouse, bagging and other charges.

This means that the little fellows are going to "take a licking," as they say in the brokerage houses, because they can't afford to hang on and pay these charges. A few big operators may make a profit (at your expense, of course) if sugar prices do rise sharply a year or so from now. Fortunately, except for those who have already purchased, there can be no large-scale speculative purchases since the government bought up the Cuban crop. There just isn't much sugar to be bought.

But there is another kind of speculation that must be watched. That is speculation by unscrupulous retailers, either the big chain stores or corner grocers. Whether they get by with it depends on your and your neighbor's vigilance.

A month ago all the A&P stores in Kennebunk County, Me., were indicted for speculating along with another chain called First National Stores. This group seems to have been caught red-handed in boosting the price of sugar. The case received very little publicity but it "got around" through the gossip of the trade and the effect of the indictment was decidedly healthy.

Another kind of speculation, which is equally criminal, is that which puts a premium on the purchase of sugar by requiring the purchase of other items in order to buy sugar. For instance, if a grocer tells you he can spare you a pound of sugar if you will buy two pounds of his fancy, cellophane-packaged spinach, you will be perfectly within your rights if you call a cop. He is breaking the law.

IMPORT CURBED

Hitherto approximately 2,150,000 tons of our sugar came from the Philippines and Hawaii. A little more came from South and Central America. We produce approximately 2,200,000 tons of beet and 400,000 tons of cane sugar. Of the rest, 907,000 tons came from Porto Rico and the Cuban crop which varies between 5,800,000 tons (the peak crop of the 1924-25) and 2,735,000 tons.

Add it all up and you will see that in normal times the United States is adequately supplied with sugar. But subtract Philippine production, estimate that shipping difficulties will cut into Hawaiian deliveries by at least 50 per cent and subtract another half a million tons because of increased industrial needs and you will see that we are short about 2,650,000 tons. Then subtract another 800,000 tons, which is what we have agreed to supply to civilians and soldiers of our United Nations Allies—and you will see that our domestic shortage is close to 40 per cent.

What can be done? Well, we can produce more sugar, for one thing. The agricultural workers who work in our sugar beet fields have already submitted the government a plan through their union, the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO, to increase American beet sugar production by a million tons. The sugar workers are waiting anxiously to hear the fate of their plan. Cane sugar workers should follow suit. Then you and I should back them up with letters to Washington. And of course we can see to it that we do our share in supporting and enforcing the government's rationing order as soon as it is put into effect.

SALE ENDS MARCH 18th

Prices will be higher immediately following this sale. . . . And it won't be the last increase too. . . . Further price rises are certain to come. . . . Soon too. . . . So don't say we didn't warn you. . . . We suggest you come during the weekdays to avoid the crowds. . . .

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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1942

A Vote Against National Unity

The members of the House who voted to continue the Dies Committee helped deal a blow to national unity and the whole war effort, thereby giving Adolf Hitler invaluable assistance.

The votes for Dies were cast in flagrant disregard of the expressed will of the American people. The CIO had unanimously called for the committee's dissolution. So did many organizations, including the National Lawyers Guild, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and a group of prominent writers, editors and professional men and women. Many reputable newspapers also spoke out openly against continuing the Dies Committee.

Furthermore, the AFL, while unfortunately failing to register its opposition, nevertheless did not endorse the committee as it had in previous years. Nor did the Administration recommend continuance of the Dies Committee, while the Department of Justice and the State Department exposed many of the false claims by which Dies hoped to cover his trail.

Then who in this country actually called for continuation of the Dies Committee outside of appeasement papers like the Hearst press and the Chicago Tribune? If any organizations or individuals supported the committee, they were certainly few in number compared to those who expressed opposition.

But the refusal of the House majority to fulfill the wishes of the people should not be permitted to obscure the fact that the struggle against the Dies Committee, although not victorious, actually succeeded in strengthening national unity. As a result of the fight waged both in and out of Congress—a far more effective fight than ever before—the people are in a stronger position today to defeat Dies's attempts to divide the country. They are in a position to register a greater protest against the appropriation bill which is still to come up to give the Dies Committee new funds.

The struggle against the activities of the Dies Committee must and will go on; for this struggle is itself part of the fight to win the war. But if the drive to block the injurious activities of Dies is to be finally successful, then the nation must understand why the appeasers were able to prevent Congress from carrying out the wishes of the people.

The answer is to be found in the fact that many of those who opposed the Dies Committee still permitted Dies to retain one weapon, his slanderous and Hitlerite claim that the Communists are "subversive" and should be investigated.

Fortunately, this year more people rejected this dangerous proposition than ever before. But too many still permitted themselves to acquiesce with Dies in his charges against the Communists, although claiming he was not suitable for the post of "investigator."

The newspaper PM is an outstanding example of this failing. Here is a paper that did yeoman's service on the Dies case and then itself fell into Dies's red-baiting trap. PM even went so far as to launch an attack upon that fine progressive, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, himself one of the leaders in the drive against Dies.

Another factor was the silence of the AFL and its failure to register active opposition to the Dies Committee.

Thirdly, there was the policy of the Administration. If action means anything, the Administration did not want the Dies Committee to be continued. In certain respects, the Administration even gave some help to those forces conducting the fight against Dies. But the Administration failed to assume its responsibility and duty to give leadership to this drive against Dies.

Finally, it must be recognized that so long as Earl Browder is permitted to stay behind bars—with his imprisonment a symbol of a definite weakness in the camp of national unity—such setbacks as the vote for Dies will continue.

The above considerations are important not only with regard to the fight against Dies. They are bound up with the whole struggle for national unity. For the very vote on the Dies Committee shows that while the Cliveden Set is held in scorn by virtually the entire nation, yet this handful of traitors can still prevent the country from taking a united stand on vital issues to promote the war drive.

It is not accidental that those Congress-

men who did respond to the will of the people came, as the record shows, from localities where labor is powerful and active. (These Congressmen did what others may have wanted to do but lacked the courage—they surely deserve the warm commendation of their constituents.)

This shows that in spite of everything, a more effective fight for national unity is now developing, with the initiative coming from labor.

The country should view the vote on the Dies Committee as a setback which must, however, lead to renewed determination to defeat all disuniting activities. Those who voted against Dies should be urged by their constituents to carry on the good fight. Those who voted with Dies should be deluged with protests and with a demand to withhold all funds now from Dies, the arch-enemy of national unity.

Into the Heart Of the Axis

In outlining the lend-lease aid which America has thus far sent to its allies, President Roosevelt made it clear in his statement to Congress that he views this help as the forerunner of an American offensive. "The success of future offensives of the United Nations," he said, "will depend largely upon the work being done by these lend-lease spearheads."

Every gun, tank and plane which America was able to rush to the Red Army, for example, has been of enormous service to the United States. Taking a crack at the continued fifth column propaganda in this country which clamors for a halt to our lend-lease shipments, Roosevelt said that without this aid "our present grave position might indeed be desperate."

That is why the country will heartily approve the sharp increase in February shipments which total about half a billion dollars for the month out of a total of two and a half billion dollars for the past year. That there remains an appreciable lag was pointed out by the President himself. He said the amount sent "falls far short of what is needed to turn the tide of victory." Out of the forty-eight billion appropriated for aid, forty-six billion still remains unused.

That America cannot hope to crush its enemies by limiting its activity to lend-lease assistance was emphasized in the President's remark that: "The war can only be won by contact with the enemy and by attack upon them." He added that the "offensive that the United Nations must and will drive into the heart of the Axis will take the entire strength that we possess."

This is wisdom. Events, it would seem, leave us but little time before we drive this offensive into the heart of the Axis which can be no other place than Hitler Germany. Hitler knows that we prepare for the attack. He is trying to beat us to the punch. The offensive drive against the Axis can gain tremendously in effectiveness if it is unleashed with speed.

A Good Sign from Boston's Irish

Boston's Irish Americans have defended their good name and their loyalty to the United States in the anti-Axis war.

Through Miss Frances Sweeney, executive secretary of the American Irish Defense Association, they have protested against the proposed appearance of Father Edward Lodge Curran at the St. Patrick's Day celebration next Tuesday in the Bay State metropolis. They have also thrown the spotlight on William Gallagher, chairman of the affair, as bitterly anti-Semitic and an echo of Goebbels in America.

This should be known to all America, where the seditious spoutings of the Coughlins and Currans have cast serious reflections upon the devotion of those of Irish birth and heritage to our country and its allies. It has been the obligation of the Irish Americans to rid their skirts of such Hitlerite mud, to let the American people know that the overwhelming majority of the Irish are loyal to this country and do not favor the service to the country's enemies performed by Coughlin and Curran. That obligation has been fulfilled by those loyal Irish Americans of Boston who have expressed themselves through Miss Sweeney.

Edward Lodge Curran is a veteran political friend of the fascists, having been closely linked up with the Franco outfit and the storm troopers of the Christian Front, who have been denounced as treasonous by the law officials of Boston. Today he continues his attempts to divide the American people, at the moment when national unity is so imperative a need, by trying to rouse the Irish against their fellow-citizens. Such a man maligns the good name of these people. It is a good sign that there are those loyal enough and courageous enough among our Irish fellow-countrymen to denounce him and his works.

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A Blow at the Head



Hitler Doomed, Now Is Time to Strike, Moscow Broadcast Tells Sudeten People

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

KURBSHEV, March 12.—Hitler is heading for inevitable defeat and only with that defeat will come liberation for the millions of Nazi subjected peoples, Bruno Koehler, militant anti-fascist and former Deputy to the Czech Parliament representing the Sudeten Germans, declared here in a broadcast to the German people.

Koehler appealed to the Sudeten people to revolt against Nazi rule and join the growing world-wide people's war for the final smashing of Hitlerism.

The text of his broadcast message follows:

Men and women in Sudetenland! For over three years Hitler domination has been weighing down the Sudetenland. What has it brought us?

Hitler and Henlein promised economic development, freedom and peace, but they gave the German people only bloody war, incredible slavery and economic impoverishment.

Immediately following the occupation of our country, Hitler and the German financial magnates laid their hands on Sudeten industry and agriculture. They removed all stocks, destroyed whole branches of industry and placed all economy on a war footing. Today it is clear to all that this much-vaunted fascist economic poverty meant nothing other than war preparations.

Sudeten Germans are in a state of poverty which, as the war drags on, is developing into a veritable catastrophe of hunger and want.

What has become of the political rights, liberties and organizations which the Sudeten Germans had won and built up over long years of struggle? They have been trapped by the jail of the fascist masters.

The Nazis have chained our people and introduced terror such as was never known before. Never have the Sudeten people been so enslaved and so deprived of rights as today under Hitler rule.

HITLERISM MEANS WAR

Hitler stands for war! We anti-fascists have never failed to stress this to our people. You must admit how right we were. One year after Hitler's occupation of our country the fascists perpetrated the monstrous crime of sending your sons like so many landknechts to the battlefield in Poland, France and Balkans, and in June last year our people were plunged into the greatest of all crimes, war against the Soviet Union.

Hitler is using the Sudeten Germans as cannon fodder for his imperialist conquests which he seeks in Russia and throughout the world. Tens of thousands of Sudeten Germans have already paid with their lives for this monstrous crime of fascism. Their bodies lie buried in huge graves in Russia's vast stretches.

To the want and hardships at home should be added mourning for the dead. Mourning which has extended to practically every family in Sudetenland. Hitler has brought the people nothing save tears, dis-

grace, slavery, poverty and suffering.

The annexation of the Sudetenland to the Hitler Reich is the greatest disaster which ever befell the Sudeten Germans.

Men and women in Sudetenland! Hitler's war is not only an incredible blood-thirsty crime, it is a hopeless undertaking. Never will Hitler gain victory over the greatest democratic powers of the world headed by Russia, England, America, China and India. Firstly, he cannot conquer such a powerful country as the Soviet Union, whose heroic Red Army, together with the entire people, is waging a just war for the liberation of their country against the Hitler invaders. Hitler's army has already suffered crushing defeats at Moscow, Rostov, Leningrad and other sectors of the front. The Red Army's mighty blows are sending Hitler's hordes hurtling back to the West. Hitler's defeat in the East has already begun and this defeat will be complete.

USING LIES TO TERRORIZE

Hitler cannot win but he is trying to postpone inevitable defeat and is demanding ever new sacrifices from you. The fascists try to frighten you by claiming that Hitler's defeat would spell defeat for the Sudeten Germans. They found this unscrupulous lie to make you work and shed blood for Hitler's crimes. Don't allow this fascist lie to mislead you into becoming accomplices in the continuation of Hitler's unjust and hopeless war.

Hitler's defeat will not be your defeat if you abandon Hitler. You must understand the full importance of Stalin's words uttered in behalf of the great Soviet people:

"It would be absurd to identify the Hitler clique with the German people and the German State." Stalin adds, "History teaches that Hitlerism came and go, but the German people and the German State remain."

This fully applies to the Sudetenland. You must not allow the fas-

Swedish Bishop Attacks Quisling Norway Regime

(By United Press)

Bishop Gustav Aulin of Sweden has denounced Major Vidkun Quisling's Norwegian regime, describing it as "the power of violence," the Swedish radio, recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System, said yesterday.

That which is now taking place in Norway has irrefutably compromised the regime which bears the responsibility," he was quoted as saying. "That regime is proceeding along a path which is and always will be alien to the Nordic order of justice and the Nordic spirit."

"In Norway there is no longer any justice, but rather the power of violence has taken its place, a power which knows no restraint or consideration. There might have been replaced right."

cists to place you on the same footing as Hitler's clique. Hitler came to the Sudetenland and will go but the Sudetenland and Sudeten Germans will remain.

The task facing our people is to compel the Hitler clique to go in order to free the Sudetenland of fascist tyranny and put an end to bloody war. As the fascist defeat nears the greater are the efforts to frighten you by the consequences of their own horrible crimes committed against the Czech people in your name.

You should not allow yourselves to be intimidated by these lies or to be tied up with Hitler's criminals. Therefore, do not let yourselves be used for crimes against the Czech people. Come out against the fascist criminals and establish good relations with the Czechs. The fascists will go but Sudeten Germans and Czechs will remain and live as good neighbors regardless of what state system is established in Europe after war.

NAZI DEFEAT BRINGS LIBERATION

Hitler's inevitable defeat does not mark the end for us, it marks only the liberation of Sudeten Germans from sanguinary Hitler rule. Liberation from Hitler will give us Sudeten Germans the opportunity to decide our own destiny and to shape our life in accordance with the will of our freedom-loving people.

Sudeten Germans! Today it is a matter of putting an end to the criminal and hopeless war and of overthrowing Hitler's bloodthirsty dictatorship. Refuse to obey the orders of the fascist warmongers, don't allow yourselves to be used for the desperate offensive which Hitler is preparing for Spring. This offensive cannot avert his defeat but it will cost you tens of thousands of men killed and crippled.

Sudeten Germans! Don't allow yourselves to be driven to sure death. Don't shoot at the Red Army, join it with arms in hand. Surrender and destroy all officers who hinder you in this.

Women, demand the return of your husbands and sons from the front. Workers in war industry, and particularly miners, metal and chemical workers, help to bring Hitler's war machine to halt! Hold up war production by sabotage in industry!

Sudeten peasants! Don't allow yourselves to be fleeced by the fascist bosses and your sons driven off to the front.

Working folk of Sudetenland! Don't stand by passively contemplating your poverty and slavery. In town and village demand of the local authorities sufficient food and other supplies. Demand political rights and organize demonstrations against war.

Let the ground burn under the feet of Hitler's criminals.

Sudeten Germans you are not alone! With you are the enslaved peoples of Europe and the most powerful states in the world.

Rise then to fight for the overthrow of Hitler, for peace and for a Free Sudetenland!

USSR Farmers Answer Appeal For Bumper Crops

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, March 12.—President of the USSR Mikhail Kalinin in a call for stepped up farm production has declared that work in the fields this Spring ranks in importance with the output of arms and munitions.

"Any hitch in agricultural work," he said in an appeal to the Soviet Union's farmers, "would have the same detrimental effect as reverses on any of the sectors of the military front."

In his appeal Kalinin pointed to the effective work that women are accomplishing in Soviet agriculture and urged that their role be increased.

ALREADY AT WORK

At the same time, reports coming in from several districts of the USSR reveal that work is already under way on Soviet farms. From the Usuri region in the Far East, formerly a forest area and now called the "granary of the Far East," reports come of bigger crops being sown than ever before. A few years ago, when the first collective farmers arrived in the taiga from the Ukraine, they planted several hectares (a hectare is two and one-half acres) of sugar beet. Last year more than 5,000 hectares of sugar beet were planted.

Local hunters and fishermen have learned to raise rich crops of wheat, barley, oats and other grains. Soy beans, rare in other districts of the USSR, are raised extensively here. Rice is also successfully grown in this region.

In addition, several industrial crops are cultivated and a large sugar refinery and a vegetable oil plant have been built to process the products.

RICH CRIMEA CROPS

Meanwhile from beleaguered Sevastopol in the Crimea comes word of intensive farming with the onset of warmer weather. Truck gardens and hotbeds are flourishing with every available strip of land under cultivation to produce fresh vegetables and fruits for the defenders of the great Black Sea naval base.

Restoration of state farms in the districts recaptured from the Nazis is proceeding rapidly. P. P. Lobanov, People's Commissar of State Farms, revealed yesterday that repair work is in full swing in many places in the Moscow region. He cited the Kholmogorka state dairy farm as an outstanding example, reporting that it is already producing.

Many state farms are slated for an increase in livestock and the introduction of new crops. Sugar beets, hemp, potatoes, rice and other vegetables are increased substantially.

Tractors have been repaired and all necessary steps have been taken to enable the state farms to work as efficiently as possible, Lobanov declared, in accordance with the appeal of President Kalinin.

TEXT OF APPEAL

"In estimating the different kinds of work in the land of Soviets today, in 1942, in the ninth month of the war, Spring field work ranks among the first. Only the production of arms and ammunition can compare with it. The men and women collective farmers can actually be looked upon as being at the front lines. Any hitch in agricultural work would have the same detrimental consequences as reverses on any of the sectors of the military front."

"An important element in scoring Red Army successes is a satisfactory diet for its men and commanders."

"The preparation of agricultural implements calls for no little effort, particularly in the regions and collective farms where the fascists set foot."

SUFFICIENT TRACTORS

"For more than ten years, the Soviet Government allocated hundreds of millions of rubles annually for the production of agricultural instruments which it introduced in the collective and state farms. Even when it is borne in mind that part of the tractors were taken for the Army, Soviet agriculture nevertheless has enough tractors, agricultural machines and implements which, if skillfully utilized, are sufficient to fully cope with the tasks of Spring sowing."

"The leading collective farmers and leaders of the machine tractor stations correctly understand their tasks."

"The Altai collective farmers pledged to increase the area under grain and to extend to a maximum the area of new ploughed lands. All the collective farms of other regions should follow this example and carry out all field work under the slogan, 'more grain and vegetables.'"

FOR BUMPER CROPS

"Where there are no extra land plots, an unprecedented bumper war crop must be attained."

"The success of the Spring field work will depend on the people, on the collective farmers and their leaders."

"The difficulties that have arisen as a result of the war can be fully overcome by united effort. Women have always played a big role in collective farm work; in the conditions of war, women's role in collective farm life becomes decisive."

"The successful organization of Spring field work to a considerable extent determines the amount of provisions the population will receive for the whole year."

Letters From Our Readers

This Spells Your Doom, Mr. Hitler!

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

While working at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station on new barracks the weather dropped to 12 degrees above zero and the foremen told the men that it was cold enough for them to go home.

I spoke up then and said that Hitler would be interested to know that American labor does not work in 12 degrees above zero. Most of the gang finished the day.

Comments Radio Station For Labor Newscast

Great Neck, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a copy of a letter which I sent to Station WHOM:

"I am very pleased to hear Labor's Newscast in a more advantageous time spot (9:45 P. M.) and with more time to broadcast."

"Labor in all countries is the backbone of the struggle against fascism."

"In allowing labor this broadcast time you are aiding the nation's cause against Hitler."

DR. L. A. E.

Vital Speech

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Let's have a speech like Amter made March 10 every night—speeches on the conduct of the war. That's what's vital today.

R. G.

CONSTANT READER

Sir Stafford Cripps

Replies to 'Life'

Questions About USSR

By SENDER GARLIN

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, new member of the British War Cabinet and leader of the House of Commons, answers 20 questions put to him by the editor of *Life* in the current (March 9) issue of that publication.

The questions are on the Soviet Union and its part in the war against the Axis. In view of Cripps' record in Moscow as ambassador from Great Britain and his recent accession to a position second only to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, his comments on the Soviet Union carry great authority.

Just as Ambassador Joseph E. Davies has helped America understand the role of the Soviet Union in world affairs through his "Mission to Moscow," his magazine articles, public speeches, interviews, etc., so Sir Stafford Cripps has contributed to a better understanding between the people of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. His article in *Life*, which claims to be the most widely-read weekly in the United States, should therefore aid greatly in bringing a still better knowledge of the Soviet Union among the American people. Cripps' words, incidentally, show how shallow, biased and dangerous to national unity is the propaganda of anti-Soviet peddlers like William Henry Chamberlin, Louis Fischer, Eugene Lyons, etc.

Replying to the question, "How has the war affected Stalin's personality," Cripps says: "He (Stalin) has never himself had aggressive intentions, though he has realized the need for strong, strategic frontiers. He has always hoped that he would be left alone to continue with the peaceful development of his own country. . . . He has been sparing with his public utterances, some people think too sparing, but he evidently does not believe in making constant personal appeals to his people. His position in the country has become immeasurably stronger since the war began and he has proved himself to be as big a man as many people had always considered him."

Asked by the editors of *Life* whether Stalin "runs the war personally," Sir Stafford Cripps replied that "he carries the supreme responsibility for everything that is decided upon. He has the most amazing grasp of detail in all matters that concern the government of the country. At interviews he never refers to a document and is never at a loss for any material information as to the point under discussion."

One of the questions put to Cripps was: "Was the Russian transfer of industries eastward as the Germans advanced a vital factor in Russian success?" To which Cripps replied: "There are two aspects of this question, the advantage to the Russians and the disadvantage to the Germans of the move of the threatened industries eastward. Primarily it was a part of the announced policy of denying all possible means of assistance to the enemy. But at the same time it was designed to save for the Russians a part of the industry which would otherwise have been lost. It succeeded in both these ways and has made a most valuable contribution to the success of the Russians."

Further in the article Cripps points out that the number of trained and fully-equipped men "is much greater and the output of the factories, mines and to some extent of the farms in the unoccupied areas has very much increased. New weapons of war have been devised and improvements made in the design of airplanes and tanks. . . . They (the Russians) are the first nation to have shown themselves capable of dealing with blitz tactics, even where they have had an inferiority of machines and men as was the case in many places at many times along the 2,000-mile front."

In Cripps' opinion the Soviet plan is to "defeat the Nazis completely and absolutely, and the Russian armies will go as far across Europe as is necessary to accomplish this end." The Russians will, if they have to, defeat the Nazis without outside aid, says Sir Stafford, but they expect their allies to give them help in the struggle which concerns the United Nations. "The Soviet Government is, I believe, confident that in the long run they would beat Germany," adds Cripps, "even if they had to fight alone to do it but it would then take a longer time to finish the war. Certainly the Russians don't expect to do it without our help, since they expect their allies to give them help in their struggle."

Refuting the Axis-inspired propaganda of the Oliveden Set, Cripps asserts that "the Russians do not want to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. They wish to follow a policy of live and let live. They are prepared to rely upon the example of their achievements and the merits of their system to persuade others of its value and of the desirability of its adoption. I should like to emphasize this point as strongly as possible because Hitler and his fifth columnists are always trying to make use of the fear of the so-called 'Bolshevization' of Europe in order to weaken the alliance of their opponents."

We have quoted only the most significant answers because of space limitations. The Cripps feature in *Life* is of first-rate importance and will unquestionably provoke widespread interest.

["Constant Reader" appears every Wednesday and Friday.]

MacLeish Drama on Free Company Hour, WNYC, 5

Eugene O'Rand, Philadelphia Orchestra, WOR, 2:30 P.M. . . . MacLeish Play, WNYC, 5:00 P.M. . . . Lucille Ball, Guest on Herbert Marshall Program, WJZ, 8:00 P.M. . . . DAILY WORKER NEWSCAST, WHOM, 9:45 P.M.

- MORNING**
- 9:30-WOR-News
 - 10:00-WJZ-Breakfast Club
 - 10:00-WABC-News
 - 10:00-WOR-Pure Food Hour
 - 10:00-WNYC-Let the Buyer Beware
 - 10:00-WQXR-Columbus of the Air, Lisa Segio
 - 11:00-WMCA-News
 - 11:00-WABC-Victory in the Home
 - 11:00-WNYC-News
 - 11:15-WOR-Bessie Beatty Talks
 - 11:15-WNYC-Music of Masterpieces
 - 11:45-WNYC-You and Your Health
 - AFTERNOON**
 - 12:00-WJZ-News at Noon
 - 12:00-WOR-John B. Hughes Reviews the News
 - 12:00-WNYC-Midday Symphony
 - 12:00-WABC-Kate Smith Speaks
 - 12:30-WJZ-Neille Revel
 - 12:30-WOR-News
 - 12:30-WNYC-Farm and Home Hour
 - 1:00-WMCA-News
 - 1:00-WABC-Mary Margaret McBride
 - 1:00-WQXR-Luncheon Concert
 - 1:00-WNYC-Police Matters
 - 1:00-WNYC-Intelligence Debate
 - 1:30-WNYC-United Parent-Teachers Association
 - 1:45-WNYC-Metropolitan Review with Ralph Barton
 - 2:00-WJZ-Music Appreciation Hour
 - 2:00-WNYC-News
 - 2:00-WABC-Light Classics
 - 2:00-WNYC-Opera Mainline
 - 2:30-WOR-Philadelphia Orchestra
 - 2:30-WNYC-News
 - 2:30-WABC-Your Request Program
 - 2:30-WNYC-British-American Music Festival
 - 2:30-WNYC-Brooklyn Botanical Gardens Program
 - 4:00-WMCA-News
 - 4:00-WQXR-Mid-afternoon Music
 - 4:15-WNYC-Club Matinee
 - 4:15-WOR-Augustana College Choir
 - 4:15-WNYC-NYT Program
 - 4:15-WABC-British-American Music Festival
 - 4:45-WNYC-Any Bonds for Sale, Through Transcription
 - 5:00-WNYC-Free Company Revival, MacLeish Drama
 - 5:00-WQXR-Music of the Masters
 - 5:00-WNYC-Junior Inspectors Club
 - EVENING**
 - 6:00-WMCA-News
 - 6:00-WJZ-Dance Music
 - 6:00-WABC-Uncle Don
 - 6:00-WNYC-America Sings
 - 6:00-WABC-News Analysis
 - 6:00-WNYC-Capt. Tim Haskley
 - 6:15-WJZ-News
 - 6:15-WNYC-Sports for New Yorkers
 - 6:15-WABC-Hopkins' Hollywood
 - 6:30-WMCA-Sports News, Jimmy Powers
 - 6:30-WNYC-Selective Service Program
 - 6:30-WABC-Frank Parker, Songs
 - 6:30-WQXR-Dinner Music
 - 6:45-WMCA-News Commentator
 - 6:45-WNYC-Sports News, Bill Stern
 - 6:45-WOR-Herbert Morgan
 - 6:45-WABC-Lowell Thomas Commentator
 - 6:45-WNYC-The World Today
 - 6:55-WNYC-Civilian Defense News
 - 7:00-WMCA-News
 - 7:00-WJZ-Fred Waring's Orchestra
 - 7:00-WOR-Span Lomas, Sports News
 - 7:00-WNYC-Air Raid Directions, and Report of Masterpieces Hour
 - 7:00-WQXR-Concert Hour
 - 7:15-WNYC-News of Hollywood
 - 7:15-WJZ-Radio Magic
 - 7:15-WOR-Lanny Ross, Songs
 - 7:15-WABC-News Commentator
 - 7:15-WNYC-Grand Central Station
 - 7:15-WQXR-William Hillman, E. K. Lindley, Commentator
 - 7:15-WABC-How I Do It, with Bob Hawk
 - 7:15-WNYC-News Commentator
 - 7:45-WMCA-Johannes Steel, Commentator
 - 7:45-WNYC-News from Washington
 - 8:00-WMCA-News
 - 8:00-WJZ-Lucille Manners, Concert
 - 8:00-WNYC-Singing Up the News
 - 8:00-WABC-Claret
 - 8:00-WNYC-Herbert Marshall Program
 - 8:00-WNYC-British Women Speak
 - 8:00-WABC-Kate Smith Hour
 - 8:00-WQXR-Symphony Hall
 - 8:00-WMCA-Navy Program
 - 8:15-WOR-Press Photographers Annual Awards
 - 8:30-WOR-America Preferred, Nathan Glazer
 - 8:30-WJZ-Information Please
 - 8:30-WNYC-Meet the Navy
 - 8:30-WABC-News Commentator
 - 8:30-WQXR-Gang Busters
 - 8:30-WNYC-Playhouse
 - 8:30-WNYC-Arbitration Hour
 - 8:30-WQXR-Quincy Howe, Commentator
 - 8:30-WNYC-News
 - 8:30-WABC-Uncle Walter's Doghouse
 - 8:30-WOR-Band Spotlight
 - 8:30-WJZ-The March of Time
 - 8:30-WNYC-First Nighter Drama
 - 10:00-WMCA-News
 - 10:00-WJZ-Wings Over America
 - 10:00-WNYC-Fight, Johnny Colan vs. Jimmy Webb
 - 10:00-WABC-Glen Miller Band
 - 10:00-WQXR-Record Albums
 - 10:15-WMCA-News
 - 10:15-WJZ-Wherever You Are
 - 10:15-WNYC-The Military Situation
 - 10:15-WABC-Press Photographers Annual Awards
 - 10:45-WABC-News
 - 10:45-WNYC-News
 - 10:45-WOR-News
 - 10:45-WABC-Bob Trout, Commentator
 - 10:45-WNYC-Newspaper Theatre of the Air
 - 10:45-WQXR-Just Music

'Nathan the Wise' Is A Lesson for Our Time

NATHAN THE WISE, by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, in a free adaptation in English verse by Ferdinand Bruckner. Directed by James Light, settings and costumes by M. A. Condon, lighting by Hans Sondheim. Presented by Edwin Piscator at the Studio Theatre of the New School for Social Research.

By Ralph Warner

Among the books burned by Hitler on Unter den Linden in May, 1933, was Lessing's romantic plea for religious tolerance, "Nathan the Wise." That same year, Ferdinand Bruckner, the popular modern German playwright, fled to Vienna. Later he quit the Austrian capital for America where he is now active in collaboration with Edwin Piscator in restoring his own and other German plays in English translations to the American stage.

Bruckner's free adaptation in verse of Lessing's classic, a play which has been staged scores of times in pre-Hitler Germany, may now be seen at the Studio Theatre, where it has received a careful and always interesting production.

'The Fleet's In'-Not War, But Love

THE FLEET'S IN, Paramount release of Paul Jones production. Based on play by Nicholson and Robinson, and story by Bruce and Rubin. Adaptation, De Lenn, Myers and Spence. Directed by Victor Sebestian. At the Paramount.

Paramount's warning signal to the civilian population is more a vaudeville act than a movie. Add another dimension to the screen and you could be sitting in again on a half-dozen acts you've seen on the Paramount stage. There's Jimmy Dorsey's band with Bob Eberle and Helen O'Connell, Betty Hutton, Cass Daley, Gil Lamb, Dorothy Lamour and Rognan, and Dorothy Lamour herself. With the shreds of that bawdy Broadway business of the mid-thirties—"Salvor Beware"—they have led this revue together and recorded it on film. It's funny and tuneful, but not nearly 93 minutes worth.

For story there's a sizeable slice of the Navy which has mistakenly sized up William Holden as a lady-killer. The boys lay odds on his being able to warm up the chilly dance-hall singer Dorothy Lamour and the necessary complications set in when the lady gets wise to the game. From then on the vaudeville acts are shuffled with the man-on-the-make bits. The way Paramount tells it, "the fleet's in" not war, but love.

Gene's Power

Gene Tierney and Tyrone Power in a scene from "Son of Fury," now at the Academy of Music together with "A Gentleman at Heart."

Alfred Kantorowicz, M. Wolff, Alvah Bessie At Writers' Session

The dairies of the men in the International Brigade and the underground movement in Nazi-occupied territories are the base of the work-in-progress from which Alfred Kantorowicz, anti-Nazi exiled writer, will read tonight at 237 E. 61st St.

Audience discussion of the work will be opened by the two guest commentators, Major Milton Wolff of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and Dr. Harry Schlocher of the German Department of Brooklyn College. Alvah Bessie, author of "Men in Battle" and a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade will be chairman of the meeting which will begin at 8:30 P. M.

The reading is one of the regular Friday night readings from works-in-progress sponsored by the League of American Writers.

Culture and War Topic Of Interpretation, Please At Webster Hall

Lem Ward, director of "One Third of a Nation" and "Brooklyn, U.S.A." and Lynd Ward, artist, have joined the New Masses panel of experts for the sixth of the "Interpretation, Please!" forums which will take place tonight at Webster Hall at 8:30.

In addition to these experts representing theatre and art, the panel also consists of William Blake, author of "The Copperheads" and other novels; Angelo Herndon, author of "The Negro Quarterly"; Samuel Sillen, literary critic for New Masses; Meridel L. Suess, short story writer on a visit to New York City from Minneapolis; and Horace Grinnell, formerly of the music faculty of Sarah Lawrence College, conductor and teacher who will represent the field of music.

Tickets can be obtained in advance at New Masses, 461 Fourth St., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., Bookfair, 133 W. 44th St., and at the boxoffice of Webster Hall after 7 o'clock.

People of Britain



This couple are the heads of a farm family in Britain, photographed by Robert Capa while on a visit to the war-torn islands. It is one of many photos by Capa and other outstanding photographers participating in the Instructors Show at the Photo League Gallery, 31 E. 21st St. Registration for the League's school is still open.

Lubov Orlova-Soviet Gift To Musical Comedy Movies

By Sylvia Taylor

Lubov Orlova, the Soviet cinema's gift to musical comedy is typical of other Soviet actresses in her broad background of theatrical training and experience, but unique in the use she makes of her talents.

She has a wide range of equipment enabling her to play the most exotic roles, but she sticks consistently to portrayals of the modern Russian girl. So much so, in fact, that her screen costumes frequently set the styles for women's wear in Russia's principal cities.

Cinderella Story Of Peasant Girl

Her latest contribution to this perennial portrait is "Tanya," currently having its first American showing at the Stanley Theatre. "Tanya" is the Cinderella story of a peasant girl who rises from household drudge to heroine of production and member of the Supreme Soviet through successive stages as slavey, school-girl, mill-hand, Stakhanovite and engineer.

Miss Orlova, whose 50,000-ruble a year income is roughly the equivalent of \$10,000 in American money, started her artistic training in a piano conservatory. Later she spent years with a ballet group on the vaudeville stage and then entered the theatre of Nemirovich-Danchenko.

This was where Gregory Roshal found Orlova when he gave her the first role of her screen career in "Petersburg Nights," based on two stories by Dostoyevsky. Her skill at psychological portrayal and the verve of her comic singing assured her continuance in films.

Married Alexandrov, Film Director

Shortly after her successful appearance in the unsuccessful "The Love of Alyona," Orlova met Gregory Alexandrov, young director who was then collaborating with Sergei Eisenstein. Alexandrov altered her career quite as radically as he has influenced other aspects of Soviet film making. Among other things he married the girl.

Presumably from a long sojourn in France and Hollywood, the director was anxious to apply in his own country's manner some of the things he had learned abroad from the films of Rene Clair, Charlie Chaplin and Mack Sennett. Orlova fitted perfectly into these plans, what's more, she saw eye to eye with their author.

The first result of this new association was "Moscow Laughs," the first Soviet musical; it received favorable attention in the United States as well as at home. The next Alexandrov-directed appearance of Orlova was in "Circus" for which the actress was compelled to master the intricacies of acrobatics as well as her dramatic material.

'Volga-Volga' a Hit In Canada Too

In "Volga-Volga" the team whose efforts have always been effectively

RADIO

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The Daily Worker PRESENTS
Louis F. Budenz
Reporting From
"LABOR'S NEWSROOM"
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WHOM 9:45-EVERY NITE

COAST TO COAST

by MIKE QUIN

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

"WHEN are they going to hang some hay under our noses?" asked Mr. O'Brien.

"You mean we're going to have to eat hay?" said Mr. Murphy.

"We may have to before we're finished, but that's not what I'm talking about," said O'Brien. "I'm speaking about morale."

"Our morale is all right," said Murphy.

"Aye, but the men they hire to build it up are doing their best to break it down. You know, Murphy, when you want a donkey to move you don't lecture to it about how long is the road and how you are going to damn near break its back before you're finished. You hang a little hay in front of its nose for incentive."

"Are you such a donkey as that?"

"We are all donkeys, more or less," said O'Brien. "I pick up the newspapers and what do I read? We're going to tax the very marrow-out of your bones, they say. You're going to do without this and do without that. Your standard of living will be lowered to the level of chipmunk. You'll very likely be bombed out of your home. The war is going to last ten times longer than you could ever imagine and half strangle you with its requirements. Millions will be killed, probably including you. The destruction will exceed anything ever heard of. And it will be followed by a long and very painful period of readjustment. If things seem bad, don't let it worry you; they're going to be much worse."

"That's what they say and that's all that they say, and they keep saying it over and over again. What in the hell are they trying to do to us, Murphy?"

"It's their idea of being realistic, O'Brien."

"Realistic, my neck! 'Tis a lack of good sense. Men don't mind how hard and long the road, as long as they're going some place. They fight harder and better when they have a clear objective hanging in front of their noses."

"And what would you suggest?"

"They should talk more about how rich and abundant the world is and what wonderful things we can do with it when we're kicked these fascist maniacs into their holes. They should talk about all the social improvements we can make. They should discuss the errors we've made in the past and how to correct them. They should say, we're going to do this, and we're going to do that; not just tell us we're going to go through hell and then be right back where we started."

"You mean they should inspire the people?"

"They should indeed, Murphy. They should say: Look here. This is what we've got to gain. Here are the things we can do. Here is why we have to kick these maniacs. Here's what you're going to get out of it."

"I agree with you, O'Brien, but it's no easy matter. There's a lot of conflicting interests you run into."

"I don't mean they could put it all down in black and white exactly what everything will be like. But they can name a few of the possibilities and start discussing them."

"An emancipation proclamation for the people of the Orient and the Indies would be a good idea."

"Aye, and not only that, but there's practical things that every man and woman wants—jobs, opportunities, homes, a good life. They should describe the great abundance we have and all our powers of production and inspire people with the vision of what would be possible for everyone."

"In other words you think they should set people's eyes on the goal and give them confidence that they can reach it, instead of centering all attention on the price to be paid."

"Sure. Inspire men properly with the goal and you can double the price to be paid, and still they won't be dismayed. What we have already is considerable and worth defending. But with some of our people who haven't very much, they try to build their morale by pointing out that under fascism it would be worse. That's true enough. But men fight best for things they haven't got yet but are convinced they can attain."

"And that's what you call hanging hay in front of the donkey's nose?"

"Certainly, Murphy. There's no sense putting all emphasis on how tough the job is going to be. Sherman said it all when he said: 'War is hell.' But there's plenty of things worth going through hell to get. And those are the things we should hear more about."

MOTION PICTURES

Exclusive N. Y. Showing—2nd Big Week!

"Tanya, the new Soviet film of the textile industry is a fine lyrical song in praise of work . . . inspired by Stakhanov movement . . . there is undying spirit of victory in this beautiful film."—DAILY WORKER.

ARTIST'S PRESENTS **STANLEY** EXCLUSIVE! **TANYA** **VICTORY SPEECH** **ANSWER FROM RED SQUARE**

The joyous story of a peasant girl who became a Soviet heroine

Wfr 7-9686 Cont-9AM Daily

Now Playing • First Time at Popular Prices •

FIRST SOVIET FILM about WORLD WAR II

GIRL FROM LENINGRAD with **ZOYA FODOROVA**

And GREATEST WAR SHORTS from U.S.S.R.

"To the Jews of the World" "Soviet Women at War"

Also . . . "HELENE" from story by Vicki Baum

IRVING Place NEAR 14 ST. & UNION ST. NEAR 14 ST. & UNION ST. NEAR 14 ST. & UNION ST.

Now Playing! **THALIA** **FORGOTTEN VILLAGE**

Wfr 7-9686 Cont-9AM Daily

ACADEMY OF MUSIC **TYRONE POWER** **SON OF FURY** **GENE TIERNEY**

ROMERO-BERLE-LANDS A GENTLEMAN AT HEART

JEFFERSON **THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER**

DAVIS-SHERIDAN-WOOLLEY

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT

On the Score Board Basketball Tourney Shapes Up as Best Ever

By Lester Rodney

Squeezing in some rapid takes between all the basketball excitement:

Johnny Allen has been fined and suspended by Leo Durocher for "conduct unbecoming a Dodger" in Havana (the words are Leo's). Allen has no reputation as a sweet character. Known as a "loner," he never got along too well with either players or fans while a Yankee. Joe McCarthy traded him away while he was at his peak as a pitcher because of his personal shortcomings, much as Ben Chapman was traded. We can't make any guesses from up here, but we can say in general that while we don't like the idea of players being fined, Durocher has been a pretty fair manager in his relationship with his players and wouldn't have slapped this suspension down for anything trivial. The Dodgers have a "voluntary discipline" system, which gives them full credit for their intelligence about comportsment and condition in their life's work. Allen must have mistaken it for license.

Another of these "over the weight" non-title farces—this time in Cleveland. Jimmy Bivins, young Negro artist-fighter who came into prominence with his surprise win over Billy Soose, had to down a large amount of water the afternoon of his fight with light heavyweight champ Gus Lesnevich. The water put him over the 175 pound limit, thus safeguarding Lesnevich's title. Despite the handicap, Bivins gave the "champ" a sound trouncing, and we say hoorah, too bad he didn't knock Gus out. No champion worthy of the name should make an opponent drink water before a fight so as to safeguard his title. We hereby start a one-man rump boxing commission and will refer to Bivins as the lightweight champion from here on.

Nobody will have to drink any more water than he feels like tonight at the Garden when Jimmy Webb meets Johnny Colon in a rematch of their stalling draw of a few weeks ago. From what we saw of that one, we like the baby faced Hell's Kitchen lad to beat the motion picture union operator from Dallas. Which is a fancy, albeit informative way of saying Colon over Webb.

While we're on boxing Marty Servo is ill and won't be able to fill his date against Harlem's Ray Robinson next Friday night. Norman Rubio, a stout hearted wild punching lad from Albany who always brings the house to its feet with the opening bell, has been substituted. And right from this faraway distance we venture to say pleasant dreams, Norman, in about the third round. You're tackling the fastest, hardest hitting welter to come along in the memory, and that's too much for you despite your gameness.

Nothing much wrong with Yankee pitching, is there? Donald, Breuer and Chandler hurling a two-hitter this early in the year is a reminder that the American League race is just going to be a baseball version of Ray Robinson and seven Rubios.

Pardon the reversion to basketball, of which the page is full, but if CCNY and West Texas get past their opening rounds, we're going to have what will amount to the classic test of a good, very tall team against a good small, fast team. Will Texas' murder City around the boards with its great height, scoring at will on pivots and rebounds, or will the local lads leave the big boys panting far behind on their stalling fast break down-court? We have our own opinion, but let's wait until the first round games are won.

The guests at Camp Beacon who raised over \$80 in a week for the "Free Browder" fund with a challenge to other groups to do likewise really started something. Another \$35 has been sent down, including \$10 for shining shoes at the Camp by Harvey Schwartz, a furrier. Keep it coming, boys. The country is talking about those big ads in 21 cities. And they cost.

The slipping of Johnny Mize's tendon and the possibility of his loss to the Giants is a reminder of Branch Rickey's acumen in peddling off Cardinals after getting the best out of them. The best example of course was the sale of Dixie Dean to the Cubs for \$185,000 after the great one's right arm had been milked dry and rendered all but useless. (Southworth, new manager, wouldn't stand for such stuff we believe.) Rickey also unloaded Ducky Medwick to the Dodgers for \$130,000 after he had started downhill, got Lno Warneke in a trade for Parmelee. About his best all round piece of shrewdness however, was the trading of Sherdel and Frankhouse (Wee Willie was washed up) to Boston for Burleigh Grimes, who helped win the pennant and took two World Series games—then trading Grimes, never any good again, to Chicago for Hack Wilson, and finally getting \$40,000 for a washed up Wilson from Brooklyn.

His lone mistake was letting go of Paul Derringer in the belief that Oom Paul was washed up. That one probably haunts him. Personally we think all the others should haunt him. But they don't.

TONIGHT at 8:30

NEW MASSES presents

'INTERPRETATION, PLEASE!'

(No. 6)

CULTURE and the WAR

WILLIAM BLAKE Novelist
ANGLO HERNDON Publisher and Editor
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CAMP BEACON BEACON NY TEL. BEACON 3-1121
FINEST FOODS • HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS
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CAMP CARS leave daily 10:30 A.M., Fri. 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M., Sat. 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. from 2700 Bronx Park East. Phone: OL. 5-7423.

DAILY WORKER SILVERWARE CERTIFICATE
I understand that 7 Daily Worker Silverware Certificates (like this), together with \$1.19 (plus 10 cents if I want the unit mailed), entitles me to one unit of 6 pieces of Rogers A-1 Plus Silverware with a lifetime guarantee. I can redeem these Silverware Certificates by mail, or by calling at the

DAILY WORKER

35 E. 12th Street (6th floor) New York, N. Y.
THIS OFFER SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION AT ANY TIME

Basketball Tourney Shapes Up as Best Ever

SPORTS

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1942

REMARKABLE JOHN BORICAN

Negro Record Breaker; Artist in K. of C. 600; Tomorrow

John Borican, Negro star who tries for a repeat double Saturday in the K. of C. meet at the Garden in the Casey 600 and Bishop McIntyre 1,000, is one of the most remarkable athletes who ever dug his spikes in the Garden boards.

Back in 1936 he was a Jack-of-all-trades at Virginia State. (He hails from Bridgeton, N. J.) In 1936 he tried out for the Olympic team in the 400-meter hurdles, in which Jack-of-all-trades generally wind up. He was outstanding in the Eastern sectional tryouts at Harvard, but failed to make the team in the finals at Randsall's Island.

In 1936, Borican made his appearance, virtually an unknown, on the board-track circuit, and immediately established himself as a middle distance runner of top ranking. He ran the 600, 800, 1,000 and all with class. In the four years he has been pounding the boards, he has set the present world indoor record of 1:10.2 for 600 yards (winning the Casey 600 last year), the current record of 2:08.8 for 1,000 yards (winning the K. of C. 1,000 from unbeaten Glenn Cunningham in 1939), he has equaled the world indoor half-mile record of 1:51.4 on the Garden II-lap track although Lloyd Hahn set the mark in 1928 on the ICA right-lap banked track in the 102nd Engineers mark of 2:30 for two-thirds of a mile in the Millrose meet of 1936, and holds the three-quarter mile records of 3:02.2 (made on the outside Dartmouth track in 1940) and the record of 3:02.8 (made on standard size track the same year in the K. of C. meet).

In addition to all these records, he can run a 4:12 mile or better, he has won the national AAU pentathlon championship three straight years and also won the National AAU decathlon title last year. He has won the AAU indoor 1,000-yard title four straight years, but somehow has never won an outdoor AAU racing title. Borican, a strong runner, who excudes power in every stride, also paints portraits and beyond all this his vocation is assistant director of the Boys Club in Newark.

In his first 600-yard start of the year Borican will face Roy Cochran, of Great Lakes Naval Training Station, new AAU champion; Alfred Diebolt, of Colgate, the 46.9 second quarter-mile, and Charley Beetham, 1939 Casey winner. In the 1,000 he will meet a fast field including Chester Lipkei, Seton Hall anchor man who starred in the record-breaking 2-mile relay.



MEL OTT, right, was cheerful here speaking to Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves, but the new Giant manager has his first major headache in the defection of Johnny Mize's throwing arm.

TRAINING NEWS

Southworth, Boudreau Hardest Workers; Werber Would Have Retired; Joost Up 18 Pounds —Derringer Down 13

Sergeant Hank Greenberg is going to play first base for the Camp Macmill (Tampa) team while he's in training for the air service. . . . Murray Dickson, Cardinals' rookie right-hander who won 21 games for Columbus last season, actually weighs 148 pounds although he's listed on the roster at 155. . . . He throws a wicked knuckle ball and has plenty of swift for a little guy.

Billy Southworth of the Cards and Lou Boudreau of the Indians are the hard-working managers in Florida. . . . Southworth helps simplify his job by keeping track of his players and what work they do with a chart. . . . Boudreau uses a basketball referee's whistle to keep his players moving briskly from one type of training to another. . . . It's strange to visit the Indians' camp and not see Bob Feller. . . . He was to the Indians what Babe Ruth was to the Yankees. Walter Johnson to Washington and Pepper Martin to the Cardinals.

Bill Werber would have retired from baseball if the Reds hadn't traded him to the Giants. . . . He has the kindest of feelings for the Cincinnati officials but he wanted to branch out in another field and quit baseball. . . . But getting a chance to play in New York again after being traded away by the Yanks in his first season aroused

SCORES:

St. Louis (N) . . . 631 300 000—7 8 2
Cincinnati (N) . . . 000 010 000—1 4 2
Lanier, Jurisch (4), Pellet (7) and Mancuso, Cooper (7); Walters, Derringer (6) and Hemslay.

Wash'lon (A) . . . 000 215 200—10 13 1
Cleveland (A) . . . 231 000 100—7 10 2
Anderson, Kennedy (4), Zinsner (6) and Early; Bagby, Embree (4), Milnar (6) and Desautels.

an old spark in him. . . . Those reports that Tommy Henrich, Yankee outfielder, has been classified in 1-A are erroneous. . . . He's been placed in a group which hasn't been classified yet.

Eddie Joost, Reds' shortstop came to camp weighing 177 pounds, 18 more than he scaled last season. . . . He took a vitamin tonic all winter to build himself up and is showing more power at bat than ever before.

Paul Derringer, Reds' ace who won only 12 games last season after winning 20 or more for three straight years, is down to 222 pounds, lightest in years. . . . He's been on a diet of no bread, no butter, no potatoes and no sweets. . . . He weighed 235 last year. . . . Country Slaughter, Cards' right fielder, has been promoted to the clean-up spot in the St. Louis batting occupied by Johnny Mize last year.

4th Annual Meloff Theatre Festival

Semi-Final Competition
3 ONE-ACT PLAYS
Manhattan-Bronx
SUNDAY - MARCH 15th
3 P.M.
MALIN STUDIO
135 W. 44th St., N.Y.C.
Brooklyn

SUNDAY - MARCH 22nd
3 P.M.
BATH BEACH CENTER
2015 86th St., Brooklyn
Ausp.: N. Y. Drama Council, L.W.O. Adm. 25c

Gala INSTALLATION and DANCE

SATURDAY EVE. Mar. 14
FONER BROS.
Suspended Swing Orchestra
Crown Heights Center
319 Crown St. (cor. Nostrand) B'klyn.
Adm. 60c • Men in Uniform Free!
Ausp.: Progressive Committee of American Labor Party 18 A.D.

Memorial Meeting
in honor of
Tom Mooney
Speakers:
• MAX BEDACHT
• WILLIAM ALBERTSON
FRIDAY, MAR. 13
8-9 P.M.
L.W.O. Community Center
2013 Eighth St., Brooklyn
ADMISSION FREE!
Ausp.: Tom Mooney Lodge 817 L.W.O.

What's On
RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 30c per line (8 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.
Tonight
JOHN KELLY—Workers School Faculty, "Role of United States in This War." Ausp.: Village Forum, 430 Sixth Ave. 8:30 P.M.
TIMOTHY HOLMES speaks on "The Negro and Unity for Victory." Questions and Discussion. Subj. 15c. Ausp.: People's Forum, 52 E. 12th St. 8:30 P.M.
JOSEPH STALIN speaks on "Events in Review." 8 P.M. at 225 W. 80th St. Ausp.: West Side TWO Forum. Adm. 20c.
Tomorrow
FIFTH ANNUAL GALA Installation-Dance A.L.P. 18th A.D. Crown Heights Temple, 319 Crown St. (corner Nostrand) B'klyn. With "Foner Bros.—Suspended Swing" Orchestra. 8c. men in uniform free! Saturday, March 14, 9 P.M.
GALA DANCE and Entertainment for Russian War Relief: Gold Room, Manhattan Center. 11th St. 10th St. 11th St. 12th St. 13th St. 14th St. 15th St. 16th St. 17th St. 18th St. 19th St. 20th St. 21st St. 22nd St. 23rd St. 24th St. 25th St. 26th St. 27th St. 28th St. 29th St. 30th St. 31st St. 32nd St. 33rd St. 34th St. 35th St. 36th St. 37th St. 38th St. 39th St. 40th St. 41st St. 42nd St. 43rd St. 44th St. 45th St. 46th St. 47th St. 48th St. 49th St. 50th St. 51st St. 52nd St. 53rd St. 54th St. 55th St. 56th St. 57th St. 58th St. 59th St. 60th St. 61st St. 62nd St. 63rd St. 64th St. 65th St. 66th St. 67th St. 68th St. 69th St. 70th St. 71st St. 72nd St. 73rd St. 74th St. 75th St. 76th St. 77th St. 78th St. 79th St. 80th St. 81st St. 82nd St. 83rd St. 84th St. 85th St. 86th St. 87th St. 88th St. 89th St. 90th St. 91st St. 92nd St. 93rd St. 94th St. 95th St. 96th St. 97th St. 98th St. 99th St. 100th St. 101st St. 102nd St. 103rd St. 104th St. 105th St. 106th St. 107th St. 108th St. 109th St. 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